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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE SELFISH IRON PRINCE

FREE COINAGE HERE WOULD BENEFIT GERMANY.

Prof. White Shows the Motive Which Actuated the ex-Chancellor in Writing to Gov. Culberson in Favor of Bimetallism—Demonetization in Germany Brought About by Bismarck Himself—The Forged Translation First Printed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Prof. A. D. White, former President of Cornell University, in an open letter, deals with the much-discussed message of Prince Bismarck to Gov. Culberson of Texas in reference to the policy of bimetallism. The letter follows:

To His Excellency Gov. Culberson of Texas:

Sir: You have doubtless already learned that both you and Mr. Bryan have been deceived regarding the letter of Prince Bismarck to you, and that the most important part of it, as first published, is a forgery.

If you are not already aware of that fact, allow be to commend to you that eminent Democratic authority, The New-York World, of Sept. 26, which gives the original letter in German, with an honest translation by an expert, side by side with the dishonest translation which has been foisted upon your Excellency and Mr. Bryan, the translation which you have used containing a long paragraph favoring the immediate and independent action of the United States in favor of bimetallism, which does not exist in the original.

Of course, I acquit you both of intentional deceit, believing you both too high-minded to profit knowingly by this forged interpolation. The American people will doubtless regard your honesty in this matter as unimpeachable, whatever they may think regarding the acuteness of your judgment.

Cause Must Be Weak.

But what are the American people to think of a cause which resorts to such a glaring criminal expedient, and which has not hesitated to exhibit you and your candidate in the light of dupes before 60,000,000 of your fellow-citizens? Will this not go far to convince them that your party, having failed in argument, has found it necessary to resort to the cheapest of frauds in order to bolster up the cause of silver monometallism, which, for some time past, has been gradually sinking in all civilized countries?

Granting, as I do, that you and Mr. Bryan have been duped as regards this letter, what justification can be found in it, whether with or without the forged interpolation, for the unlimited coinage of silver? What the letter, as published, supports is bimetallism, but the inevitable result of unlimited silver coinage, under one of the simplest laws of nature, is silver monometallism, which neither Prince Bismarck nor any other statesman in the civilized world, of the slightest authority, has ever supported, or would ever support, for a moment.

But, even concluding that the letter, with or without its forged interpolation, proves that Prince Bismarck favors the unlimited coinage of silver in the United States, I respectfully submit that your Excellency's confiding application to the Prince for his opinion on this subject, and the use of his reply made by yourself and Mr. Bryan, is possibly the most farcial event in American history.

The History of Germany.

My reasons for this opinion are as follows: As Minister of the United States to the German Empire in 1879, 1880, and 1881, I carefully observed the demonetization of silver in Germany, which reached its consummation during those years. My instructions from our own Government and my personal feeling as an American citizen led me to watch matters closely.

Possibly Mr. Bryan and your Excellency will be amazed to learn that the controlling and directing agent in that demonetization was none other than your kind correspondent, Prince Bismarck himself; at that time the all-powerful Chancellor of the German Empire. He ordered it, saw it carried out, and brought German finance upon a gold basis, where it still remains.

Somewhat over half of the vast mass of silver thus reduced to bullion was sold by the German Government; but the price ran so low that the sales were stopped, and the German Treasury was left with an enormous quantity of this depreciated money in its coffers, amounting, if I remember rightly, to something over one hundred million dollars.

Of course, shrewd German statesmen and financiers from that day to this have been looking around to see whom they could find, weak enough, or foolish enough, to take this bullion off their hands.

A little of it—say two millions of dollars—Germany managed to work off upon poor Egypt under the Khédive Tewfik; and as Bismarck is really a patriotic, far-sighted statesman, he would naturally be glad to find a similar dupe on this side of the Atlantic, and to unload the remainder upon the United States at, say, twice its market value.

Next to the great silver-mine monopolists in our own country, whose interests Mr. Bryan and yourself are supporting, he will doubtless be the happiest of men, if our people are deluded into the policy your party supports of thus playing their game by giving a fictitious value to silver.

Bismarck's Course in the Past.

As a simple matter of fact, of which I was directly and officially cognizant, Prince Bismarck utterly declined to take part in any general scheme of bimetallism without the co-operation of Great Britain, though the United States and France, jointly and officially, united in urging it upon his Government. And when our State Department sent over a special expert of high character and qualifications, the Hon. George Walker, afterward Consul General of the United States at Paris, with express instructions to discuss the subject with the Chancellor, Prince Bismarck refused to enter into any such discussion himself, or even to receive Mr. Walker at all.

Prince Bismarck is, first of all, as many of his victims beside your Excellency and Mr. Bryan have sad occasion to know, a great German patriot, devoted above all things to German interests as he understands them.

Hence it was that he demonetized silver and brought Germany on a gold basis; and for the same patriotic reasons which are now leading the great Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. De Witte, to do the same thing. Hence it was, too, that Prince Bismarck did his best to exclude from Germany our American agricultural products, especially our pork and potatoes, under the plea of trichina in one and Colorado bugs on the other; and hence, doubtless, it is, that he shows his German patriotism by obligingly suggesting to you, and through you to the American people, a policy which would profit Germany to the amount of about fifty millions of dollars; to say nothing of comfortable profits to the German bullion brokers.

Possibly he thinks that if the American people are lavish enough to make a free gift of several hundred millions of dollars to the silver mine monopolists and bullion brokers of this and other countries, we can afford to give to Germany such a bagatelle as, say, fifty millions.

A Pathetic Spectacle.

But where does your request for the advice of Prince Bismarck, in a matter so vital to the United States, leave you personally, and the candidate of your party, who, with you, has been thus deluded?

Since the spider's famous invitation to the fly there has been nothing of this sort so pathetic; but there is a touching difference between that case and this, which I trust your Excellency will allow me to point out to you. The fly on that momentous occasion knew too much to go to the spider for advice. It was the spider that volunteered it.

And as your Excellency attributes so much importance to Prince Bismarck's opinions regarding financial policy, why not yield an equal belief to his well-known views regarding industrial policy? You are, of course, aware that, as Chancellor of the empire, and Chief of the Prussian Ministry, he was the most eminent and uncompromising champion of a protective tariff.

Why then, if his advice is so good in behalf of this Populistic doctrine of free silver, is it not equally cogent in favor of the Republican doctrine of protection?

If you think that the ex-Chancellor writes you in an affectionate spirit toward Democracy, or toward the United States in general, and Texas in particular, permit me to suggest that you ask your respected Texan fellow-citizen, Mr. Lasker, for his opinion on this subject. He will perhaps give information of which your Excellency appears to be strangely ignorant, respecting the treatment of the resolutions of the United States Congress regarding Mr. Lasker's eminent brother—resolutions which emanated from a Texan member of that body, and which were spurned and returned to the United States contemptuously by the great German statesman.

How a Governor of Texas could, in a crisis like this ask the advice of a foreign statesman, who had thus grossly insulted his State and country utterly passed my comprehension; and how a candidate for the Presidency of the United States could quote with approval such a letter from a man who has thus treated his country is equally astonishing.

If you consulted him on a matter of American policy, ignorant of the above facts, what are the American people to think of your political knowledge and wisdom? If you consulted him knowing the above facts, what are we to think of your manliness and patriotism?

Not a Good Adviser.

For Prince Bismarck as the statesman who has compacted a great empire and the patriot whose foremost wish has always been the advancement of his own country, I have profound respect, but he has always held Democratic and Republican government in contempt, and having been present more than once when he has discussed the views of those with whom he differs. I can well imagine the smile "so childlike and bland," with which he welcomed your Excellency's confiding letter, and the outburst of Titanic laughter with which he would hear that he had ensnared the great American Republic by answering you.

Nothing since his preliminary smiles and final laughter, when, in the interest of his country, he outwitted poor Napoleon III. and Benedetti and Jules Favre, and at last, as he said, left the French Anarchists and Socialists to "stew in their own juice," could equal it.

Even if it may please your Excellency and Mr. Bryan to be enrolled in the numerous and gorgeous company of Prince Bismarck's dupes, I venture to inquire, How do you think the American people generally—"the plain people," as Abraham Lincoln called them—would feel, if they found that under the lead of Mr. Bryan and yourself they had been, by so transparent a device, added to the Prince's collection of victims, and thus made laughing stock through the world, and for all times? I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW D. WHITE.

BISSELL FIRM DISSOLVES.

The ex-Postmaster General and M. C. Carey Stay Together.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—The firm of Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey was dissolved today, Wilson S. Bissell, ex-Postmaster General, and M. C. Carey organizing a firm of their own.

Herbert P. Bissell, a member of the old firm, and a nephew of Wilson S. Bissell, when interviewed this afternoon regarding the change, said it was a personal matter in which the public has no interest. The change was merely a business one, and the best of feeling prevails between all of the members.

The firm was the Lehigh Valley's counsel, and Bissell & Carey will act as the railroad's attorneys hereafter.

Injured in a Driving Accident.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 2.—Mrs. John N. Stefins, Jr., of New-York, who has been staying at her cottage at West Neck, Shelter Island, was in a driving accident this afternoon. Mrs. Stefins, with her children and their nurse, was driving across the island, when the carriage came into collision with a heavily laden truck. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Mrs. Stefins is suffering from nervous shock, the children were all scratched, and the nurse was very badly injured.

Trains Smash Up in a Tunnel.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The fast freight from Boston and the late passenger train from Providence met in a head-on collision in the Central Street tunnel shortly after midnight. Both engines and a number of cars were badly damaged, and Fireman Keyes of the freight, who lives at Hyde Park, was injured slightly about the head. The damage to rolling stock is about $30,000.

Money of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Treasury circulation statement issued to-day places the aggregate of all kinds of money in circulation Oct. 1 in the United States at $1,852,302,289, or an increase during September of $43,182,655. The per capita circulation is stated at $22.05. The statement shows an increase in the gold coin issued, or in "general stock," from $570,557,083 Sept. 1, to $600,544,227 Oct. 1.

RANTED IN THE WIGWAM

EX-JUDGE CURTIS SPEAKS TO TAMMANY'S DETRIMENT.

Calls Men of the Organization Who Cannot Stand Repudiation Hard Names and Attacks President Cleveland—County Convention Shows Alliance with So-Called Organized Labor by Naming Jacob E. Bausch for Coroner.

That Tammany has made some sort of an alliance with the so-called organized labor vote was made clear last night, when its County Convention was held in the Wigwam and Jacob E. Bausch was nominated for Coroner, the only place on the county ticket this year.

The convention convened at 8 o'clock, and was notable for a speech made by ex-Judge George M. Curtis, who has not been seen about Tammany Hall in several years. The leaders do not want to see him again for several years more to come.

The first twenty minutes of his speech was calm and pleasant enough, but after that he began to rant about President Cleveland and to score the men in Tammany who cannot vote for Bryan but who want to stay in the organization, in a way to make the leaders turn pale. He also scolded the reporters present much after the fashion Ann O'Delia Dis Debar adopted.

The character of this part of Mr. Curtis's speech led John C. Sheehan to repudiate it afterward in the following statement:

The first twenty minutes of the speech was very good. Had Mr. Curtis stopped at that it would have been all right. But, when he seeks to attack newspaper men in a most unwarrantable, unjustifiable, and absolutely unnecessary way, I want to go on record as absolutely repudiating it in behalf of the organization."

Mr. Curtis's attack on the President began in this way: "I saw down stairs tonight the portrait of a man who is now moldering with the dust, (John Kelly,) who once said of the present Executive, 'He is at heart a bad man, and if it becomes necessary he will betray his party.' How true was that prophecy? How clear that man's forethought."

Praises the Chicago Platform.

This was applauded by not more than a dozen men. Then Judge Curtis went on to denounce the Indianapolis ticket and to defend all the worst planks of the Chicago platform. After a period of comparatively quiet talk, he exclaimed:

"What has this Government done with the Venezuelan question? It must remain in the pocket of Coudert. It was put in operation with a great flourish of trumpets when there was a chance of a third term. Do you hear anything about it now? No, nor you won't hear anything about it. The policy of the present Executive has been hostile to popular liberty, it has been hostile to the rights of citizens abroad, it has been in harmony with the oppression of mankind. [Moderate applause.]

"Oh, I am not afraid to talk. [Great applause.] I am not afraid to place the greatest mental, moral, and political impostor of our history in the pillory where he belongs. I am not afraid to paint this ally of Great Britain in the colors he invites." [Renewed applause.]

By way of making all the harder for the present managers the job of keeping in Tammany next year men who cannot stand repudiation, Judge Curtis said, among other things:

"We admire those traitors who have marched boldly over to McKinley, but we despise those who have done it in another way. Every Democrat must do one of two things in this fight. He must fight under the banner or go over to the enemy. We want no false friends or sexless traitors."

Curtis talked away so long that Chairman Goldfogle finally had to tell him to stop. He did so ten minutes later. It would not be kind to print all the things the leaders said of him afterward, but the responsibility for the most damaging speech of the year for Tammany is on their shoulders, as the Executive Committee selected Curtis to offer the resolutions, and it was in so doing that he made his speech.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The convention was conducted with as much ceremony as if a full county ticket was to be nominated. On motion of Chairman Martin of the Executive Committee, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt was made temporary Chairman. When he said he had many favors from Tammany to be thankful for, there was a smile as broad as the hall. After the usual convention routine a recess was taken to go through the form of making reports, and then Civil Justice Goldfogle was made permanent Chairman, and ex-Judge Curtis offered the resolutions and made his speech.

The resolutions declared enthusiastically for Bryan and Sewall, the State ticket, and silver; condemned trusts, the third-ticket movement, which was declared to be "bogus"; condemned the Raines law and the Republican Legislature generally, and also condemned the present City Government in the usual fashion.

The next business in order after the adoption of the resolutions was the nomination of a Coroner. Senator Samuel J. Foley put Mr. Bausch in nomination in a speech in which he had a great deal to say about young men and Bryan and Sewall. The candidates were cheered lustily. Mr. Bausch's nomination was seconded by George Blair and Victor J. Dowling. They put stress on the linking of Tammany with labor. The nomination was made unanimously.

Delegate McHugh of the Second District offered a resolution condemning the present city authorities for not providing sufficient school accommodations. This was adopted.

The Candidate for Coroner.

Mr. Bausch, the candidate for Coroner, is technically described as the "business agent of the Wood Carvers' Union," otherwise the walking delegate. His nomination was made on the recommendations of representatives of several labor unions. Most of the Tammany leaders first heard of his existence at the Executive Committee meeting in the afternoon.

The districts were called at this meeting for the naming of candidates for Coroner. Mr. Sohmer of the Tenth nominated Henry W. Wolf; Mr. Scully of the Twelfth named Mr. Bausch; Mr. Keating of the Tenth, Jacob C. Wund; Mr. Scannell of the Twenty-fifth, former Coroner Louis W. Schultze; E. C. Sheehy of the Thirtieth, Dr. Simon J. O'Neil, and Mr. Dinneen of the Second, Jacob A. Mittnacht. A sub-committee of nine was appointed to recommend a candidate, and a recess was taken.

Before the sub-committee, Mr. Sheehan explained the deal with the labor unions, and Mr. Bausch was selected and accepted by the full committee. He lives at 88 Cannon Street, was born in the Thirteenth Ward thirty years ago, and, according to his friends, has never lived anywhere else. His name, however, does not appear in the Directory. He is a wood carver, ex-President of the Building Trades Conference, ex-Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, and is at present Secretary of the Central Labor Union and a professional labor man.

Tammany leaders said yesterday that they had received contributions of $4,200 since Tuesday night's meeting.

IMPORTANT RAINES LAW CASE.

Rights of Brewers Who Aid Saloon Keepers Will Be Tested.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—A court proceeding at Syracuse to-morrow will determine the validity of the security taken by brewers in the nature of powers of attorney for moneys advanced to saloon keepers by them for liquor-tax certificates.

The Onondaga County Treasurer in May last issued a liquor-tax certificate to Julius Lenz of Syracuse. The Bartels Brewing Company of that city claimed to have furnished a large part of the license fee paid by Lenz on condition that Lenz should confer a power of attorney on the brewing company authorizing it to surrender the tax certificate and obtain a refund of the tax at any time. It was also agreed that Lenz should deal in the product of the Bartels Brewing Company only. Last month Lenz failed and a receiver was appointed.

Under the Raines law, a receiver can carry on the business or apply for a refund of the tax for the remainder of the unexpired term. The brewing company and the receiver have demanded of the Onondaga County Treasurer the refund due for the remainder of the term during which Lenz's certificate operates. The department has instructed the County Treasurer to decline to pay either until it shall be determined by the court to whom such refund shall be paid. Justice McLennan has granted an order, returnable to-morrow at the Syracuse Special Term, directing the County Treasurer to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue requiring him to pay such refund to the receiver. This hearing will determine the rights of the holders of the powers of attorney executed by holders of liquor-tax certificates to brewing companies which furnish money to saloon keepers to secure tax certificates, taking as security the power of attorney from such saloon keepers.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan will represent the State Excise Department and County Treasurer at to-morrow's hearing and Thomas F. Murphy the receiver. If this case is decided against the brewing company, it will mean a material reduction in the excise receipts under the Raines law, as the money for hundreds of saloon licenses throughout the State has been furnished by the brewers.

ONE WITH $2,000 GOT AWAY.

Another Midday Bank Robber Killed, a Third Wounded.

LAGRANDE, Oregon, Oct. 2.—The First Bank of Joseph, Wallowa County, was robbed yesterday afternoon of $2,000 by three men, one of whom is dead, and another badly wounded. The third is being pursued by a posse of citizens.

Four customers were in the bank at the time of the robbery. They were lined up against the wall, and while two of the robbers stood guard, the third went into the vault, taking all the coin and currency, even to nickels, and placing them in a sack. He then ransacked the private boxes. By this time the report of the bank being robbed had reached the citizens, several of whom armed themselves and awaited the appearance of the robbers.

Alexander Donnelly, a young man, as the robbers made their exit from the bank, opened fire and killed one robber instantly and wounded another, hitting him twice. The third robber had the sack containing the coin, and he succeeding in reaching his horse, which was standing near by, and made his escape to the hills. The robber killed was named Brown. The one who escaped was "Cy" Fitzhugh.

STERLING SILK MILLS BURN.

The Loss Is $200,000, with an Insurance of $150,000.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 2.—The Sterling Silk Mills, situated at Sterling, six miles from here, were totally destroyed, with their machinery and contents, at an early hour this morning, entailing a loss of about $200,000, on which there is about $150,000 insurance.

The watchman discovered the fire in the building about 1 o'clock this morning. It is not known in what manner the flames started, but there is a suspicion that they were the work of incendiaries. The flames had gained great headway when discovered by the watchman, and, although the volunteer firemen did good service, it was of no account, as there was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and the flames spread with great rapidity to all parts of the building, which is a wooden structure, three stories high, 400 feet long, and 150 feet wide.

The mills were owned by Alfred Screull of this city. About 150 persons are thrown out of work by the fire. The mills will be rebuilt when the insurance is adjusted. The heaviest loss was on stock and machinery.

Constance Elroy Dead.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Constance Elroy, the young American woman who Monday called upon Consul General Judd at the United States Consulate here, and, being in great distress, was invited by Mr. and Mrs. Judd to remain as their guest, died last night. After the young woman had retired to her room Monday night it was discovered that she had taken a heavy dose of morphine, to the habitual use of which it was afterward learned she was addicted, and later it was found necessary that she should undergo the operation of tracheotomy.

Spent His Fortune and Is in Jail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 2.—George Ackerman, who is awaiting trial in the Hackensack jail for the theft of two watches, was a former Councilman in Passaic. Two years ago he had $20,000 left him by his father, the founder of the Ackerman Sash and Blind Company. The young man squandered the money.

WATSON SAYS NOTHING

REFUSES TO DISCUSS HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TICKET.

Vigorously Attacks Chairman Butler, Who Is Charged with Having Acted in Bad Faith—It Is Believed Watson Will Retire if He Can Hurt Bryan's Cause by So Doing—Gen. Finley a Possible Successor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—"Tom" Watson will neither affirm nor deny the report that he contemplates retiring from the Populist ticket. He said to-day that he had no comment to make on the published reports further than to state that his retirement would defeat Bryan, because the "Middle of the Road" Populists would vote for McKinley before they would for Sewall. Watson says that he has been badly treated in fusion arrangements which have been made South and West. If he contemplates any move, he will not announce it until after the Georgia State election next week.

In to-day's issue of Watson's People's Party paper appears, editorially, an attack upon Chairman Marion Butler, which is considered of much significance, in view of the rumors that Mr. Watson will soon retire from the Populistic Presidential ticket. The article is as follows:

"Attempts have been made to show that Mr. Watson favored fusion in the State of Indiana. This is not correct. Mr. Watson took the position at the beginning of the campaign that no Populist could consistently vote for a Sewall Elector any more than he could vote for a Hobart Elector. He filed with Chairman Butler a written protest against Mr. Butler's fusion policy. Mr. Butler has ignored Mr. Watson's protest, and gone steadily forward on his own line.

"Mr. Watson's position now is what it was when the Georgia State Convention met. He is for the straight 'Middle of the Road' ticket. In no other way can the Democratic managers be forced to abide by the St. Louis contract.

"Mr. Watson's position has been humiliating and embarrassing, and he has been compelled to submit to policies he did not approve."

Washburn Makes Denial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Chicago branch of the People's Party National Executive Committeen, when asked this afternoon, said, in regard to the report from Atlanta to the effect that Mr. Watson is to withdraw as a candidate for the Vice Presidency:

"I can brand it as another campaign lie. It is a newspaper sensation, sprung in the absence of encouraging news, to influence the Georgia election next week. I received a telegram and letter from Mr. Watson this morning which made no reference to this press report. I am surprised that this false dispatch should emanate from Hoke Smith's newspaper, as the Democrats know that the only hope we have of holding our Populist vote for Bryan is through the continuance of Watson on the ticket. He could not withdraw if he wished to. He will remain our candidate to the end. Fusion has been accomplished in nearly all the States. Our Electoral ticket will remain in the field, and enough will be elected to become a very important factor in the Electoral College, and will help make Bryan our next President."

Butler Is Silent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Senator Marion Butler absolutely declined to-day to see any one or to express any opinion in respect to Mr. Watson's alleged purpose to retire from the Populist ticket. The Secretaries of the Populist and Silverite Committees were equally non-committal. Each answered in a set form, "I have nothing to say on the subject."

According to information published here, no effort is now being made to have either Watson or Sewall withdraw. It is regarded as too late for any new move in the adjustment of the Vice Presidential muddle. The Democrats and Populists, it is said, have perfected fusion in all the States where they regard fusion as desirable, except in West Virginia. This the managers believe disposes of the question of adjusting the Vice Presidency.

It is this fact that lends confirmation in the minds of some to the rumor that Mr. Watson may intend to withdraw. It would not cause great surprise if he should withdraw, now that his withdrawal would contribute to the confusion of the campaign. When both sides became convinced that neither of the Vice Presidential candidates would withdraw, they relied on that assumption, and everything has been done with the idea of there being two candidates in the field. The withdrawal of Watson would add confusion. But Populists do not believe that this is Mr. Watson's intention.

A Possible Successor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—A plan is on foot here to have Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus, Ohio, put on the National ticket for Vice President in case both Sewall and Watson retire, as it is said they are likely to do. Finley has always been a free-silver advocate and was one of the delegates at large to the late Chicago Convention. He has been a member of Congress, and under Gov. Hoadly was Adjutant General of the State.

Thirteen Miles of Sound-Money Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Thirteen miles of sound-money men will march here in parade Oct. 9. Clubs, exchanges, civic and labor societies, and the employes of the leading business houses will participate. Seven hundred electricians and 500 telegraph employes will be in line. Tenants of all large office buildings will form themselves into clubs for the occasion. At intervals along the line all marchers are to shout, and these sounds will be communicated by sounders to Canton, Ohio, and Paterson, N. J., where the candidates will hear them. Several novelties in the way of an electrical display are promised.

Adam D. Campbell Gravely Ill.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Ex-Prosecutor Adam D. Campbell is lying ill at his home, and his death is hourly expected. Mr. Campbell was appointed Prosecutor in 1870 and held the office continuously for twenty-five years. He was succeeded by P. W. Stagg a year ago. Nervous prostration forced him to bed two weeks ago. Erysipelas in his head developed.

A POPOCRATIC FORGERY.

Remarks Attributed to Lincoln Pronounced Spurious.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Perry S. Heath of the Republican National Committee to-day received from John G. Nicolay, one of President Lincoln's secretaries, a letter in which he declares "spurious" an alleged quotation from Lincoln now in general circulation as a Popocratic campaign document. The quotation thus condemned is as follows:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before; even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

Mr. Nicolay says: "This alleged quotation from Mr. Lincoln is a bald, unblushing forgery. The great President never said it or wrote it, and never said or wrote anything that by the utmost license could be distorted to resemble it."

ACCEPT COLT'S MACHINE GUN.

Fires 400 Shots in 53 Seconds, 2,111 Without Overheating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—As a result of the final test of machine guns, which has been in progress at the Washington Navy Yard this week, the new Colt will hereafter be used exclusively on warships for this class of ordnance, thus confirming the decision reached by the Chief of Ordnance last December.

The latest test was due to an appeal made for the Maxim and Hotchkiss guns after the former trial. The Colt fired 400 shots in 53 seconds, and subsequently discharged 2,111 consecutive rounds before overheating. While the rival guns were credited with higher rates for shorter periods, they could not be kept in order for long periods.

The navy will at once order fifty of the new weapons.

BAD SEASON FOR WHALERS.

Schooner Eva, Fifteen Months Out, Spoken in Vineyard Sound.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 2.—The whaling schooner Eva of New-Bedford was spoken in Vineyard Sound this afternoon, from Hudson Bay, bound home. The schooner has been out fifteen months, and had 240 barrels of oil and about 6,000 pounds of bone.

The Captain reports that the past season in Hudson Bay has been unprofitable for the whaling fleet, few whales having been taken. The Eva has on board a portion of the crew of the whaling bark Desdemona of New-Bedford, which vessel was lost, as before reported.

The remainder of the crew are on board the barks A. R. Tucker and Canton, which are now on their way home.

AERONAUT FALLS 5,000 FEET

Rope of His Parachute Breaks as He Leaves His Balloon.

PAOLA, Kan., Oct. 2.—The ascension of George P. Anderson, an aeronaut, twenty-two years old, believed to come from Galena, Kan., was a feature of the Miami County Fair yesterday.

Attached to his balloon was a cannon. When the balloon had reached an altitude of 5,000 feet, he climbed into the cannon with his parachute.

The cannon was fired and he was thrust out into the air. Just as his parachute opened, a small rope by which he was fastened to it broke, and he fell to the ground. He was crushed beyond recognition.

Shaken Up in a Runaway.

John P. Murphy of Philadelphia, who is the General Superintendent of the Union Transfer Company, with his wife, were being driven from the Grand Central Station to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in a coach last night, and when at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue the horses took fright and ran away. At Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway they ran into an elevated railroad pillar, smashing the coach and throwing the driver, Michael Duffy, to the pavement. Policeman Weingardner of the West Thirtieth Street Station secured the horses. The driver escaped with a few scratches, while Mr. and Mrs. Murphy sustained no injuries beyond a severe shaking up.

Injuries to Bicyclists.

Mrs. Frank Roberts, twenty-six years old, of 402 West Twenty-second Street, fell from her bicycle at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon and received slight injuries to her head. She was able to go to her home.

George H. Vagat, twenty-six years old, employed in a drug store at Fourteenth Street and Avenue B, while riding a bicycle on Fourteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last evening, fell and broke his left leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with northerly winds shifting to easterly.

The barometer had fallen generally last night throughout the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake regions and at Rocky Mountain stations. It had risen in New-England; it was high over the upper regions and the St. Lawrence Valley, and lowest north of Montana. A secondary depression was apparently forming in the lower Mississippi Valley.

It was cooler in the Ohio and Missouri Valleys and New-England, and warmer in the extreme Northwest and generally over the Gulf States. The weather continued generally fair.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day east of the Mississippi and in the Northwest. The temperature will rise slowly in the lake regions and thence westward to the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	51	53	59
6 A. M.	49	53	58
9 A. M.	53	54	59
12 M.	61	58	63
4 P. M.	63	60	63
6 P. M.	61	59	61
9 P. M.	59	56	59
12 P. M.	55	54	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59.88
Weather Bureau	57.00
Corresponding date 1895	56.00
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	61.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 3.

AN AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE

FLORIDA STORM VICTIMS NUMBERED BY HUNDREDS.

The Town of Cedar Keys Wrecked by a Tidal Wave and Nearly All Its Inhabitants Killed or Injured—The Fleet of Spongers Caught in the Hurricane and Lost with the Crews—Many Bodies Recovered—River Boats Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2.—It is probable that hundreds of lives were lost in the Florida Keys during Tuesday's storm. The town of Cedar Keys is a total wreck. But few houses were left standing, and most of the 1,500 inhabitants of the town were killed or injured.

Twenty bodies have been recovered. It is known that many other persons have been killed. Of those recovered, but few have been identified, so mutilated were they by falling timbers.

The storm struck the place at 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and continued for several hours. At 4 A. M. it blew a perfect tornado and suddenly changed to the southeast, bringing in a deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than in the memorable gale of 1884, which was at the time said to be the severest storm on record.

A Great Tidal Wave.

An immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves, and small houses were hurled from the shore and, breaking into fragments, covered the streets with wreckage and rendered them impassable, while the torrents of water rushing through every open space would take the strongest man off his feet. It was this tidal wave that caused the principal loss of life, many houses being swept from their foundations and their inmates drowned.

Of the twenty bodies recovered, twelve are white and eight colored. Of the white, six belong to the Whitson family—a mother, four children, and a young woman visitor. The other white victims are men, and have not yet been identified. Of the eight colored, only one, Peter Woodson, has been identified.

Most of the victims were buried deep in mud by the tidal wave, and many of the bodies will probably never be recovered.

While the gale was at its height, fire started in the Bottini House, and it was burned.

The force of the wind totally demolished the large, handsome Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Cedar Keys High School Building, the Christian Church, and three colored churches, many private residences, and all the fish houses except one. It also badly damaged a number of private residences and stores.

The Suwannee Ice factory, Wolf's cedar mill, the Eagle Pencil Company's mill, also the large lumber mill of V. J. Herlong and the planing mill of Moyer & Sons, just completed and ready for work, suffered considerably. The ice factory is so badly damaged that it is doubtful if it will start up again.

The Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad is a heavy loser, as all the track trestling is washed away from Cedar Keys for a distance of three and a half miles. It will probably be a month before trains run through, but the people are told they will run within four miles by to-morrow, and mails will be dispatched and received with a boat running as a connecting link.

The adjoining Island of Atsiena Otie also suffered considerably, the Faber Company being the principal loser. The storage room, with about 3,100 cases of cedar ready for shipment, was washed away and the cedar has gone to sea. The company also lost the office building and contents, wharf and cedar logs.

Many Sponge Fishermen Lost.

Deplorable as is the loss of life in Cedar Keys proper, it is nothing in comparison with the number of spongers and fishermen who were drowned. The Mary Eliza, a sponging schooner, has reached Cedar Keys and reports that at dark Monday night nearly 100 vessels were anchored on the sponge bar just below Cedar Keys and that nearly every one of them was sunk by the hurricane. As these vessels carried from four to ten men each, the loss of life is horrible to contemplate.

It is possible that some of the vessels were blown into the Gulf and rode out the hurricane. But the Mary Eliza's Captain thinks by far the greater number are beneath the waters with their crews. He says there was not one chance in a thousand for such frail craft to live in such a hurricane.

Two men who went down the coast a few miles have returned to Cedar Keys. They report finding the bodies of eight men washed ashore. These men were the crew of a sponging vessel, and the crews of most of the other vessels undoubtedly have met a similar fate.

Four men reached Cedar Keys in a dinghy. They were part of the crew of the schooner Rosalie, and report the vessel sunk and eight of their companions drowned.

The schooner Gertrude is dismasted and abandoned fifteen miles south of Cedar Keys.

The Mallory is fast in the Suwanee River swamps.

The steamers Belle of Suwance and C. D. Owens were both wrecked in the Suwanee River. The Owens is fast in the river swamps, while the Belle steamed slowly into Cedar Keys with both smokestacks and all upper works gone.

In Cedar Keys those who escaped death had a terrible experience when the tidal wave came and overwhelmed the houses. Many people floated in the water clinging to pieces of timber; others clung to tree tops for hours, until the water receded. They were buffeted by wind and wave, and many are still unaccounted for.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES INJURED.

Much Damage Done to Trees and Shrubbery at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The storm of Tuesday did great damage at the National cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington.

The sexton at Arlington National Cemetery reports that the trunks of fallen trees lie across the tombs, all over the grounds. The Soldiers' Monument was not damaged, but there are hundreds of mounds which must be rebuilt and again sodded.

In Oak Hill Cemetery two trees on each side of the mounment erected by the late W. W. Corcoran to the memory of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," were torn up by the roots, but fell

in such a way as not to injure the monument.

At the Soldiers' Home Cemetery thirty beautiful trees, most of them oaks which have withstood the storms of more than fifty years, have been laid low.

Three hundred trees have been counted fallen in the Soldiers' Home grounds, and Gen. Stanley states that with the present force to work upon the grounds it will take three years to clear up the rubbish. In some instances in the cemeteries the upturned roots of the trees brought with them portions of caskets and their contents.

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Passengers on the Nacoochee Tell of the Perils They Escaped.

Passengers on the Savannah Line steamship Nacoochee, which arrived yesterday, brought stories of their personal experiences during the storm which brought desolation to Savannah and its vicinity.

Capt. Smith of the Nacoochee said that his was one of very few vessels which escaped unscathed. The Nacoochee was tied up at her pier, which is well up the Savannah River. Before noon of Tuesday three-fourths of the craft in the harbor were torn from their moorings and were tossed helplessly about. A Norwegian bark, the Rosenius, was capsized and sank, one of her men being lost. The city, seen from the cabin of the steamship, presented a terrible sight. The air seemed filled with the wrecked roofs of buildings.

Rufus S. Moxon, a Boston lumber merchant, who was one of the passengers, said that when the storm broke he had started, astride a Texan pony, through the Solkahachie Cypress Swamp. Trees were uprooted all about him, and his own escape with his life he attributed to dexterous avoidance of falling trees by the pony. More than once the animal jumped from beneath a crashing trunk with the evident instinct of self-preservation. There were pouring rain and blinding lightning. For seven hours, during which he covered a distance of forty miles, he was kept alert dodging flying limbs and falling timber, and then, just as he neared his destination, the pony fell dead, as much from fright, he thought, as from exhaustion.

Mr. Moxon took the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad at Augusta, encountering the tail of the storm. Wires were down, huge trees had been snapped off like brittle stalks, and plantations were covered with the debris of negroes' cabins. A lawyer on the train was fearful for the safety of his family at Hardeeville, S. C. Telegraphic connection having been cut off, he had been unable to communicate. He arrived home to find his newly erected house torn from its foundations. His family, however, had escaped, having been warned by the falling of the chimney, which was followed by the building taking fire. Seven negroes were killed at Hardeeville by the wrecking of their cabins, and the station of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad was blown down. Near Yemassee Junction Mr. Moxon saw a station uplifted and bowled along half a mile by the hurricane, while the drawbridge over the Savannah River five miles above Hardeeville was lifted off its supports.

Another passenger on the Nacoochee, a resident of Baltimore, said that he was on a train going to Savannah during the height of the storm. Devastation marked its tracks for miles in all directions. Trees were uprooted, bridges carried away, and farmhouses demolished. Seven times in one hour the passengers were called upon to get out and help remove obstructions from the tracks. The loss of life in the country districts, he thought, had been chiefly among the colored population.

Sea Weather Forecast for October.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The weather forecast for October on the North Atlantic, issued by the Naval Hydrographic Office to-night, says frequent gales are likely to be encountered between the New-England coast and the British Isles, and as far south as the fortieth parallel. Cyclones or hurricanes will probably be experienced west of 60 degrees west. South of 40 degrees north and east of 60 degrees west the weather is likely to be moderate. Fog on the Grand Banks, between 43 degrees west and 57 degrees west, diminishing in quantity toward the latter part of the month. No ice will be found south of the fiftieth parallel.

MOTHER SHERWOOD DEAD.

End of a Long Career Identified with the McAuley Mission.

Mrs. Sarah Sherwood, the well-known missionary of the old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, at 316 Water Street, this city, died at Ocean Grove, N. J., Thursday evening.

Mrs. Sherwood was the only daughter of a prominent family of Ridgefield, Conn., being a sister of ex-Gov. Phineas Lounsbury and State Senator Lounsbury. She was born in 1831. Her husband died a short time after their marriage, and she determined to devote her life to works of charity, and after that she sacrificed all the luxuries of home life and used her income for the alleviation of the miseries of the poor.

For five years she labored faithfully among the poor colored people in the Third Ward of this city, and thirteen years ago joined the old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, volunteering her services. Her pure unselfish personality and patient philanthropy wrought many changes for the better in the lives of the Water Street denizens and the wretched multitude dwelling in the Third and Fourth Wards. Released prisoners, who had nowhere to go after leaving jail, always found a friend in Mrs. Sherwood. She also watched over the welfare of the women and children left penniless and starving on account of drink, or, in some cases, the death of the husband and father.

She was greatly loved by the poor people whose lives she had lightened by her endeavor to help them to help themselves, and was known by the affectionate sobriquet of "Mother Sherwood." She was instrumental in converting thousands of men and women at the mission meetings through the beauty of her own religious and unselfish character.

She was taken ill two months ago, and went to Ocean Grove to rest and recuperate, but she died there of heart and liver troubles. Her funeral services will be held at the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Immediately after the funeral the body will be conveyed to Ridgefield, Conn., where it will be interred.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Anderson, C. E. Apgar, W. J. Dillon, M. C. Gerighty, W. W. Grand, W. Hunter, W. Leaflon, J. M. C. Canan, E. Miller, C. M. Moore, H. D. Seth, J. S. Connell, M. J. Crosson, O. M. Gaiser, S. Glenn, H. Keffer, J. N. Keller, F. L. Marshal, W. L. Meredith, D. Paret, J. H. Penel, and J. Sturgis; Colonnade Hotel.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, dress goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. M. Carroll, toys; T. J. Hogan, domestics; Hotel Albert.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. S. Kirk, furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

—Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Hinman, upholstery goods; Westminster.

—Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing, 656 Broadway; Holland House.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces; 115 Worth Street.

—O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS IN OHIO

FACES A DISORDERLY MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

Introduced to His Audience Three Times Before He Begins His Speech—Fails to Meet Two Audiences That Waited to Hear Him Expound the Silver Doctrine—Rebels at the Demands of the Local Committee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—For a man about whose physical condition his friends are getting solicitous, the work laid out for Mr. Bryan in Cincinnati and its Kentucky neighbor, Covington, to-night, was not of that easy sort that might be expected of an overworked man. Up at 6 o'clock in the morning, after a few hours of sleep, Mr. Bryan had twelve hours of speechmaking and railroad travel before he reached this city, at 6:30 o'clock.

No less than four speeches, three in Cincinnati and one in Covington, were wanted of Mr. Bryan. Naturally he was aghast at the prospect, and he finally compromised with those having the arrangements in charge by agreeing that he should make speeches at Music Hall and the Covington meeting, but should merely appear at each of the other two meetings on this side of the river and make his apologies for not being able to deliver addresses.

As luck would have it, the programme as so amended was not carried out. Mr. Bryan promised to be in Covington at 10 o'clock. He talked so long at Music Hall that he was obliged to ignore the overflow meetings and make a quick jump to Covington to keep good his promise.

The Music Hall meeting was attended by 8,000 persons. Outside the streets were jammed by enormous crowds.

It so happened that Mr. Bryan was introduced to his audience three times. Louis Roemelein, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and was howled down. In self-defense he presented Mr. Bryan.

Gustave Tapel, who had been chosen to preside, came in at then and made a speech which nobody heard in the confusion. He, too, introduced Mr. Bryan.

Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!" aroused the ire of some of the Bryanites present, and they tried to find the culprits.

While the shouts and calls were at their height O. J. Cosgrove, President of the Duckworth Club, jumped up and called the disturbers blackguards. He demanded the removal of three men in the balcony, and when this was done and the confusion stopped, he presented Mr. Bryan.

Having been so well introduced, the Chicago nominee began his speech without delay. His speech in Music Hall, and also the one in Covington, were practically repetitions of the speeches he had been making since he began his campaign.

TALKS TO McKINLEY MEN.

Bryan's Audience at Huntington, West Va., Not All of His Kind.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 2.—Mr. Bryan made a speech here this afternoon to about 10,000 persons, representing the three States of Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. He previously had spoken at Charleston and one or two other places on the road from Wheeling.

His first speech was delivered at 6 o'clock in the morning at Point Pleasant. Mr. Bryan was asleep in his car when the train stopped, but a speech being called for by a crowd of several hundred persons assembled about the station, he slipped into his trousers and overcoat and talked a little while from the car steps.

A feature of the meeting in Huntington was the presence of a large number of men, women, and children wearing slips of yellow paper bearing the word "McKinley."

Mr. Bryan in his speech spoke of "bankers who grew rich on the interest of deposits," and added:

"And yet these men who act in the capacity of Trustees are so insolent that they are now contributing to Republican campaign funds the money that the people have deposited with them for security. My friends, if the banks want to go into politics let them beware of the result that may follow political banking. If they train to be business men and run their business on business principles, they must not come into the field of politics and attempt to run politics.

"I realize that the great corporations, trusts, syndicates, and combinations of wealth are against us, but I remember that they were against Andrew Jackson in the same fight that we are making to-day. They were powerful in the press, they were powerful before the people, but when the time to vote came the people were greater than the combination.

"But, my friends, this campaign will demonstrate whether the people are to have a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, or whether it is going to be a Government of syndicates, by syndicates, and for syndicates."

Mr. Bryan left for Cincinnati at 1:50 o'clock.

MODEST CLAIM FOR GEORGIA.

Bryan Managers Expect a "Safe Majority" Next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The Bryan managers are quite modest in their claims as to the result of the Georgia State election which will be held next week. They announce that their returns indicate that the State will be carried by the Democrats by a "safe majority," the meaning of which is thus stated:

"It will be remembered that in the present State campaign in Georgia the Republicans and Populists have a fusion ticket in the field; consequently the Democrats will have to overcome the united strength of both parties. The best-posted Democratic leaders in the State say that a Democratic majority next Tuesday of 15,000 will be a great victory for Democracy, and may be accepted as a criterion for a Democratic majority for Bryan in November of not less than 60,000 to 75,000. On the National ticket, there is a fusion between the Democrats and Populists, which in November will unite these two parties and carry the State by an overwhelming majority; consequently, if the Democrats obtain a majority of 15,000 to 20,000 next Tuesday, it will be taken as evidence that nothing can prevent a united solid South in November.

"Many of the reports from Georgia say that the Democrats will carry the State by 30,000 to 40,000, and some even claim as high as 50,000 majority, but it must be taken into consideration that Populists in this election will vote with the Republicans, while in November they will cast their solid vote for Bryan."

INDIANA FUSION ATTACKED.

A Mandamus Suit Proposed—Gold Ticket to be Named.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—A mandamus suit will be begun at once by the "Middle of the Road" Populists to compel the Populist Committee of Thirteen to put up the straight Populist Electoral ticket which it nominated Sept. 16, and which it pulled down this week in order to put up a fusion ticket.

It is contended that the first action of the committee ended the power which was delegated to it by the State Populist Convention, and that it had no right to convene again for the purpose of reversing its action.

The leaders of the gold Democrats of Indiana, after a long conference here to-day, decided to put a full State ticket in the field. This action is taken principally to offset the fusion of Populists and Democrats.

Pure

Blood is essential at this season in order to keep up the health tone and resist the sudden changes in temperature and exposure to disease germs.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25c.

Purdue Rebukes Yale.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 2.—The Democratic students of Purdue University, at a meting last night unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Whereas, The students of Yale University last week grossly insulted William J. Bryan, candidate for the highest office in the gift of the freest and best country on earth; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Democratic students of Purdue University, an institution whose students go to school, and are not sent, condemn the action of those who took part in that ungentlemanly, uneducational, and un-American proceedings as unworthy the institution whose students they are."

Populist Bryan's Letter Complete.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 2.—Mr. Bryan has finished the preparation of his letter accepting the Populist nomination. It probably will be made public in St. Louis.

Poll of Mr. Bryan's Precinct.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A near neighbor of Mr. Bryan, at Lincoln, Judge E. M. Coffin, reported at Republican headquarters to-day that a poll of the precinct in which Mr. Bryan lives showed 211 for McKinley, 67 for Bryan, and 19 scattering.

Gorman Will Speak for Bryan.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The statement that Senator Gorman would take the stump in Mr. Bryan's interest was confirmed to-day by Chairman Harry Welles Rusk of the Democratic City Executive Committee. He said that the Senator would make a thorough canvass of Maryland. It was also stated that Senator Gorman might make a few speeches in New-York State.

Baltimore Democrats Apathetic.

BALTIMORE Oct. 2.—For the first time since the formation of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, Baltimore will not be represented at its convention, which will meet in St. Louis to-morrow. The absence of representation is pointed out as being striking because the National Association was organized in this city eight years ago. The non-action of the Democratic organization is an evidence of the apathy of the Democratic leaders of the city.

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR HERE.

Archbishop Martinelli Arrived Too Late to Land Last Night.

The Cunard steamship Campania, on which Archbishop Martinelli, the successor of Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate, is a passenger, was sighted from Fire Island at 8 o'clock last night. Mgr. Sbarretti, Auditor of the legation at Washington, and Dr. Rooker, the Secretary, who came on from Washington to greet him, had secured a permit to take him from the steamship at Quarantine, and at 10 o'clock the revenue cutter Chandler took them down to the Quarantine Station, where the cutter tied up to await the arrival of the Campania.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook, however, reported at 11:30 o'clock that the Campania had anchored outside the bar to wait for higher water, and would probably not proceed up the bay till 2 o'clock. The cutter, therefore, returned to the city.

The clergymen will go down the bay again this morning to take off the prelate. He will be taken first to the Archiepiscopal residence, where he will be received by Archbishop Corrigan, and, it is presumed, will start for Washington later in the day.

$150,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A Factory and a Tenement in Moore Street Destroyed.

Fire was discovered just before 12 o'clock last night in the three-story unoccupied factory building at 43 Moore Street, Brooklyn, owned by F. Gwertelowfky, a paint manufacturer. The flames soon spread through the building to a tenement house in the rear. Five or six families were driven to the street.

The factory and tenement were destroyed. A row of buildings on Ewen Street, adjoining the factory, were badly damaged, and their occupants forced to leave them.

The loss is about $150,000.

DIED OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Man in Cold Water an Hour Because Boys Took His Clothes.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 2.—Ernest Deuschles three days ago went in bathing, and while he was in the water some boys stole his clothing. He was kept waiting in the cold for over an hour.

He got a chill. He went home and went to bed, where he died to-day.

It is said the boys will be prosecuted, but no arrests have yet been made.

Killed in Helping Put Out a Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Fire in the clothing district on North St. Paul Street at 8:30 o'clock to-night resulted in the death of Fireman Harry Austin, who fell through a manhole, and caused a financial loss of about $75,000. The burned building was five stories in height and was occupied by Meyers, Stein & Co., wholesale clothiers; Herman Stern, clothiers' supplies; H. A. Hays, wholesale clothier; John C. Moore, bookbinder, and Andrew J. Wegman, job printer.

Lord Aberdeen an Indian Chief.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Oct. 2.—Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, visited the Six Nations Indian Reserve, near here, today, and was made chief of the Seneca tribe, his totem being a turtle and his new name, "De-To-Ronh-Tat-He," which, being interpreted, signifies "Clear Sky."

The Benedicts at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 2.—The steam yacht Oneida arrived here early this morning. Commodore Benedict and family are visiting President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Cissy Fitzgerald's Picture.

The picture of Cissy Fitzgerald, with her wink, which, on a billboard at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, has offended the members of the Metropolitan Club, must come down. The Park Commissioners, backed by an opinion from Corporation Counsel Scott, have decided that, under Section 836 of the Laws of 1806, they have full authority over all fences, billboards, and signs erected on vacant lots fronting on any park or parkway, and that they may order removed from the public view any objectionable pictures or inscriptions. The picture has been ordered removed.

BOTH WANT SEPARATION

THE FAMILY TROUBLES OF DR. CHARLES L. BROWNE.

A Surprise to the Friends of the Well-Known Yachtsman and Clubman—Suit for Divorce Brought by Him Against His Wife in Bath, Me.—The Jury Disagree—Now Mrs. Browne Expects to Bring Suit on Charges of Cruelty and Desertion.

Dr. Charles L. Browne, formerly Commodore of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and at present Vice Commodore of the Corinthian fleet, owner of the sloop yacht Tempus, and a well-known clubman, is in trouble with his wife. Their relations have been strained for some years, but few, even of his most intimate personal friends, knew of the serious extent of the disagreement between them.

Mrs. Browne was Miss Edith L. Deake before her marriage to the doctor, and was the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Portland, Me., and a belle in society in that city. The marriage was a social event at Portland in 1880, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Nealley. For the first ten years of their married life they appeared to live happily. Mrs. Browne had in her own right an income of $1,500 to $2,000 a year, which she alleges she spent entirely for the maintenance of herself and husband, although the doctor was understood to enjoy a lucrative practice in his profession as a fashionable dentist. His office at present is at 29 West Thirtieth Street.

The Husband Charges Cruelty.

For several years they occupied a handsome stone mansion at Spuyten Duyvil, overlooking the Hudson. In time discord arose between them, and as the breach widened, they finally, in 1895, separated. Dr. Browne eventually brought an action for divorce against his wife at Bath, Me. His object in bringing the suit there is said to have been to avoid the publicity and notoriety incident to such an action brought in New-York. In his complaint he alleged cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of his wife, which rendered it unsafe for him to abide with her. The Commodore is described as a medium-sized man, well built, and fairly muscular, about forty-five years of age, and more than a match, physically, for his wife, who is said to be about forty years of age, small in size, even for a woman, and far from well or strong.

Mrs. Browne, through her counsel, Howard P. Okie of 140 Nassau Street, interposed a defense to the action. It is this defense that will cause surprise among the Commodore's friends here, where he has long been a general favorite.

The Husband's Testimony.

The action was tried at Bath, Me., last week. On the witness stand the Commodore testified that during the fifteen years of their married life his wife had frequently upbraided him; had called him liar, thief, villain, swindler, and scoundrel, and had even threatened him with violence. To such extremities did her temper sometimes carry her that he was obliged to hide his razors and other sharp or pointed tools, for fear that in some of her exhibitions of rage she might use them to his injury.

On his cross-examination, Lawyer Okie made the Commodore admit that for fifteen years his wife had used her income to defray necessary household expenses; that while the money lasted he found it quite possible to live with her; but when, through business reverses, the income ceased he discovered his dangerous position and left her.

In her defense, Mrs. Browne testified that her husband contributed little or nothing to the household expenses; that he frequently abused her, had struck her violent blows, had kicked her, and on one occasion had thrown her down stairs. He once refused to take his wife to a fifty-cent table-d'hote, declaring he had no money to fool away on such extravagancies.

A private detective, John C. Deering, testified that he had shadowed Mr. Browne on several occasions and had seen him in company with a young lady, and that they frequented hotel cafés and other public places.

The Jury Disagreed.

It is fair to say that Mr. Browne emphatically denied any cruel treatment of his wife or that he threw her down stairs. Nevertheless, the jury in the case was not satisfied that the divorce should be granted, and failed to agree on a verdict, thus practically defeating him in the action. It is understood the jury stood eight against him to four in his favor.

It is understood that Mrs. Browne will now bring an action in this State for a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and desertion. Lawyer Okie says, however, that such action has not yet been commenced, though it is likely to be very soon, unless Mr. Browne proposes to reopen his case in Maine. Mrs. Browne is as anxious now for a separation as her husband is, but insists that her character must be vindicated.

What the Doctor's Friends Say.

Commodore Browne is now at Bath, and will not return until next week. Among his yachting friends the Commodore is regarded as a gentleman, a good yachtsman, and a pleasant, agreeable companion. They say he seldom had women on his yacht, but when he did they were always in parties, and were ladies well known in social circles, and everything was most circumspect. They admit, however, that Mrs. Browne was never known to be of these parties. His friends also say that while he was quiet and reserved in his manner, he was nevertheless not close or ungenerous, but always kept his end up with the others, and that there was nothing about him that would denote meanness in money matters, and certainly his moral character had never for a moment been questioned by his associates.

The People's Singing Classes.

The People's Singing Classes, under the management of the People's Choral Union, of which Frank Damrosch is director, will begin their fifth season to-morrow. The membership fee for a course of thirty lessons is 10 cents a lesson. Competent teachers will instruct new members every Sunday from 2:30 to 4 P. M. at the following halls: Botanic Hall, 68 East Broadway; Caledonian Hall, 10 Horatio Street; New-York Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth Street; Adelphi Hall, 201 West Fifty-second Street; Maennerchor Hall, 208 East Fifty-sixth Street; Majestic Hall, 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Advanced Class and the Choral Union, for advanced singers, will begin Oct. 11 at 2:30 and 4 P. M., respectively, in the large hall at Cooper Institute.

Marble statuary,

statuettes and ornaments—so delicate, so easily discolored—ought always to be cleaned with Pearline. That will bring back their snowy purity perfectly, and without the least risk of harm. Some of these soaps and other substances that are sold for washing and cleaning would simply ruin them.

So, with marble mantels, slabs, tables, basins, etc. Clean them with Pearline (use without soap). Then you won't see them gradually getting yellow or dingy.

With almost everything you can wash, there's some point or other that makes Pearline's washing better as well as easier.

Millions NOW USE *Pearline*

NEW TRIAL FOR SANGUILY.

The Spanish Government Remits the American's Case.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The Supreme Court has remitted the case of Julio Sanguily to Havana for retrial on the ground that there was a lack of proof to warrant his conviction.

On the day that the Cuban rebellion broke out, Feb. 24, 1895, Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, was arrested on the charge of conspiracy against the Spanish authority. He was taken to the Cubana Fortress and a court-martial was convened to try him. The American Consul General, Ramon O. Williams, protested to Gen. Calleja, who was then Captain General of Cuba, against Sanguily's trial by court-martial, claiming that, according to the American-Spanish protocol of 1877, American citizens should not be tried by court-martial unless taken with arms in their hands. To the prisoner was finally conceded a civil trial in the Superior Court, this being the first time Spain had given a political prisoner a hearing in a civil court.

The evidence against Sanguily was mostly circumstantial. The only direct evidence was a diary and a number of letters which indicated the intention of the Cubans to rebel. In one of the letters Sanguily was asked to take command of the insurgents in Matanzas. Another letter, alleged to have been written by Sanguily to José Ascury, offered the latter a Colonelcy in the rebel army.

Señor Viondi, who defended the prisoner, emphatically denied all the charges against his client. He also protested vigorously against the informality of the examination of the expert, who testified that the handwriting of certain incriminating documents submitted by the prosecution was the same as that of Sanguily. He claimed that the documents found, even if they were genuine, proved no acts to have been committed, but only went to show intention, for which the law provided no penalty.

Sanguily was convicted Dec. 2, 1895, of aiding and abetting the rebellion, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court in Madrid, with the result that the accused will have a new trial.

SPANISH CONSUL BEATEN?

Reported Fist Fight with Cubans at Jacksonville.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A story came here to-day from Jacksonville, Fla., which, if true, may still further complicate the relations between this country and Spain.

The story is to the effect that a fight occurred there yesterday between a party of Cuban sympathizers and the Spanish Consul there and some Pinkerton detectives, in which the latter party was worsted.

The Spanish Consul and the detectives were observing the movements of the Cubans, whose leader was Col. Emilio Nunez of this city, well known as an active opponent of Spain. The Cubans discovered the espionage they were under, and turned upon the men who were following them. A fight followed. As no deadlier weapons were used than fists, there were no fatalities, but the Consul and his men are said to have received a severe drubbing.

The Consul communicated news of the affair to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and the latter is said to have made a demand upon President Cleveland for reparation for an assault upon a Spanish Consul and the insult resulting therefrom to the Crown of Spain.

It was also learned here to-day that the famous little filibustering steamer Laurada is suspected of being about to run another filibustering expedition to Cuba. The Laurada has been held at Wilmington, Del., by the Federal authorities for some time on account of the last trip she made to Cuba, and only to-day was given clearance papers for Halifax.

The Treasury officials are said to be in possession of information that the Laurada will take off an expedition from near Atlantic City under the leadership of Gen. Carlos Roloff, Minister of War in the Cuban Provisional Government. If the Government's information is correct, and it has sufficient proof of the proposed expedition, there will be but little trouble in putting a stop to it, as to-night the Laurada is still in the Delaware River.

HORATIO W. GARRETT DEAD.

Relapse While in England of Disease of the Left Hip.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A cablegram from London announces the death of Horatio W. Garrett at Leamington, England, to-day. He was a son of the late T. Harrison Garrett.

Mr. Garrett was in his twenty-fourth year. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '95, having been while at college a prominent member of the Ivy Club. He married in October of last year Miss Charlotte Doremus Pierson, daughter of Henry L. Pierson of Summit, N. J.

A month later a cancerous growth in his left hip made the amputation of his leg necessary. He seemingly regained his health, and in June of this year sailed for Europe, intending to make a tour of the Continent. He suffered a relapse after being in London a few days and went to Leamington Spa.

His wife, mother, and two brothers, John W. and Robert Garrett, were at his bedside at the time of his death.

Chief Engineer Ogden Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The naval court which tried Chief Engineer Julien S. Ogden of the cruiser Montgomery at Tompkinsville this week for being drunk, and thereby incapacitated for proper performance of duty Sept. 24, found him guilty and sentenced him to suspension from duty for three months and to lose three numbers in his grade. Admiral Bunce approved the sentence and detached the officer from the squadron before leaving New-York.

Deaf-Mute Boy Kills His Brother.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 2.—John Andrews, aged eight, the deaf-mute son of Andrew Andrews, killed his three-year-old brother near Claypool's mills. The boy climbed upon a chair and secured his father's shotgun and blew his brother's brains out as he was getting out of bed. His mother was sleeping in another room.

Fell Fixing a McKinley Banner.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—William Caffrey, thirty-eight years old, a lineman, fell from a forty-foot pole in Kearney and Johnson Avenue to-day while adjusting a McKinley banner. The rope attached to the pole broke. He is probably fatally injured internally.

ANOTHER PLANT FOR RUSSIA.

Satisfactory Offer for Wellman Steel Works at Chester.

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Russian Government is negotiating for the purchase of the machinery of the Wellman Steel Works. The price offered is $86,175.

The negotiations have been secretly pending for three weeks and only leaked out to-day, when the matter was taken into court, by reason of the fact that the concern has been in the hands of a receiver for three years past, and is still under the supervision of the Court. The purchase includes the engines, the largest train of plate rolls in the world, cranes, pumps, and all necessary apparatus for putting the plant into immediate operation.

There was no opposition on the part of the present owners or bonded interest, as the price is more than ample.

DRUG CLERK SCHULZ ACCUSED.

Charged with Wrongly Compounding a Prescription.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 2.—Louis Schulz, thirty-one years of age, a drug clerk employed in the pharmacy of Charles Bose, at 441 Avenue D, is locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with having wrongly compounded a prescription.

The prescription was intended for a five weeks' old infant named Wentworth. The father of the child claims there was a considerable quantity of creosote in the mixture given him, although none was called for in the prescription. The child died yesterday.

Schulz denies there was anything in the mixture except what was called for in the blank. He was held without bail. Schulz is said to be a most careful clerk, and his employer does not believe he made the mistake. He has had sixteen years' experience as prescription clerk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Paul Weidmann.

Paul Weidmann, President of the Paul Weidmann Brewing Company, at North First and Berry Streets, and of the Paul Weidmann Cooperage Company, at Wythe Avenue and North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, 73 South Ninth Street, of Bright's disease.

Mr. Weidmann was born in Germany in 1830, and when twenty-two years old, came to this country. By the exercise of good judgment in real estate speculation he was enabled to organize a brewery and cooperage companies of his own. He was a Director in the North Side and the German Savings Banks. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

—Ross Skinner Tilden died at his home, 10 92d Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from dropsy. He was born in Baltimore in 1835, and had resided in Jersey since 1849. For some years he had been engaged in the clothing business. He was one of the oldest survivors of the Volunteer Fire Department. He was a Democrat who believed in honest government, and as a member of the Jeffersonian Association did much to break up the old Democratic ring. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

—The Rev. John Staehli, pastor of the Pythagoras Hall German Lutheran Church, Jersey City, died at his home, 364 York Street, Thursday night from gastritis. Mr. Staehli was forty-five years old. He was born in Germany, and came to this country twenty years ago. He was for several years pastor of the First German Lutheran Church, but left that congregation three years ago to establish a new church. He leaves a wife and one son.

—John Lobsitz, aged sixty-six, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday of Bright's disease. He had been for more than twenty years Treasurer of De Soto Lodge of Odd Fellows, and had held other positions of distinction in the order.

Harlem Hospital Robbery Explained.

President Croft of the Charities Department stated yesterday that he had learned all the facts concerning the recent robbery of Peter Macy, a Harlem Hospital patient, by Charles Teaber, whose name was first given as Thurber. Owing to the crowded condition of the hospital, Macy was sent to the isolated ward, and Teaber, who came over from the almshouse to assist the male help, was sent with him. Macy thought Teaber was a regular attendant, and gave him the $7.15 to take to the office for safe keeping. Teaber ran away with the money.

Averted the Threatened Bolt.

The delegation of colored men which waited in vain for Chairman Hanna at National Republican Headquarters, did not get "recognition," such as the members wanted there.

The $1,450, which they wanted to remunerate them for the expenses to the St. Louis Convention, was not forthcoming. But the trouble was adjusted yesterday, and the bolt threatened by Prof. J. W. Williams has been averted. Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, took the colored men in hand, and the trouble was patched up.

Daughter Not Engaged, He Says.

A story was printed yesterday to the effect that W. Bourke Cockran and the daughter of Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, were engaged to be married.

Lord Russell last night said there was no truth whatever in the report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 2.—The safe in the Higganum Station of the Valley Road was blown open by robbers at 1:30 A. M. to-day, and $48.10 taken from the road's funds and $75 belonging to the Adams Express Company. The office was wrecked, the safe door being blown into the freight apartment. Neighbors heard the explosion. Station Agent Webb discovered the loss about 6 o'clock this morning, when he went to the office.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 2.—Frank Cervi, an Italian bootblack, who is believed to be of unsound mind, this afternoon fired three shots from a 38-calibre revolver at Joseph F. Eckhard, who lives at 559 Elizabeth Avenue, and who is employed as a mailing clerk on the Central Railroad. Two of the bullets took effect—one in the neck and the other in the left arm. The wounds are not dangerous. Cervi cried afterward.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Oct. 2.—Ferdinand Comptuvier, who has been confined in the jail at this place since July 4 for the murder of Benjamin Carter of Auburn, Susquehanna County, which occurred at Skinner's Eddy, this county, on the night of July 3, died in prison this afternoon, after a sickness of four days. He was to have been tried at the November term of court.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—A track walker on the New-York Central Railroad, near here, at 7 o'clock this morning found the dead body of a man. From papers he was identified as Albert Payne of Fairfax County, Va. He was about twenty-three years old. His body was cut in two.

CASS CITY, Mich., Oct. 2.—The boiler of Mills's sawmill, at Novesta, a small town nine miles southeast of here, exploded this morning, completely wrecking the mill and killing two men and seriously injuring two others.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 2.—Michael Biddle, a butcher, twenty-seven years old, employed by George Linsemeyer of Matawan, had both legs cut off here to-day by a railroad train.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The centennial of Steuben County was celebrated here to-day in connection with the County Fair. Twenty thousand people were present.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—John H. Dalton, manager of a local music hall, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in Part I. of the City Court. The examination was held at the instance of an East Twentieth Street cigar firm, which has a judgment against Dalton for $137.52. Dalton testified that he had a balance of $1.45 in bank, a nickel watch, a brass chain, and 83 cents in cash. This is the second time that Mr. Dalton has appeared in supplementary proceedings.

—The rehearsals of "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Casino are conducted under the direction of both A. B. Sloane, the composer, and R. A. Barnet, the author. Carl Marwig, the originator of the "Kirmessi," is directing the ballet. Mr. Kerker will be the musical director.

—Edin Palfrey has replaced Philip Bronson as the Cook in "The Caliph." Mr. Palfrey was formerly with the Bostonians singing the title role in "Robin Hood."

—The Colibris midget troupe will close their engagement at Olympia Music Hall to-night. Mr. Hammerstein has not yet completed arrangements for their road tour.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS.

Every dealer is supplied with a large variety, from which each purchaser of a package of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes is entitled to a choice free.

TUNNEL CONSOLIDATION.

Three Underground Railway Companies Form a Single Corporation.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State to-day setting forth an agreement of consolidation between the Central Tunnel Company, the New-York and New-Jersey Tunnel Railroad Company, and the Terminal Underground Railroad Company of New-York, forming the Underground Railroad Company of the City of New-York. The railroads are to be constructed mainly under ground, along the streets and places of New-York City, and will be about five miles in length. The road will be constructed from the City Hall Park, running thence northerly to and under Chambers Street and through the block to and under Reade Street to Elm Street, thence northerly through and under Elm Street to and under Spring Street and Marion and Mulberry Streets, thence northerly through the blocks and under the cross streets to and under Great Jones Street, thence through and under Lafayette Place to and under Astor Place and Eighth Street, thence through the block to and under Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue, thence northerly through and under Fourth Avenue to and under Forty-second Street to the Grand Central Depot, connecting with the Fourth Avenue Improvement.

There are to be three connecting branches, the one forming a junction with the main line at or near Thirty-third Street and running in an easterly direction to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry on the East River; the second forming a junction with the main line at City Hall Park and running in an easterly direction to or near the East River, and thence southerly running parallel with said river, and terminating at or near South Ferry, with stations at all the ferries on said line; and the third connecting and forming a junction with the main line at City Hall Park and running thence westerly under the streets and through the blocks to West Street and thence southerly parallel with West Street, and terminating at or near South Ferry in New-York City, with stations at all ferries on said line.

The capital of the company is $5,000,000, divided into $100 shares.

ASSURED OF A VICTORY

LEADERS TELL McKINLEY HE WILL WIN BEYOND A DOUBT.

The East Reported to be Solid for the Ohio Candidate—Theodore Roosevelt Says the Republicans Will Secure the Greatest Majority Ever Given in New-York State—Good Prospects in West Virginia—Visiting Delegations.

CANTON, Oct. 2.—Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the New-York Police Board; Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This is how they sum up the situation:

Mr. Dingley—The outlook for a Republican victory is more than promising. It seems now only a question of how large a majority will be given to Major McKinley. We hope, by giving McKinley an overwhelming majority, we may be able to place the next Senate beyond doubt. We have assurances from all the Congressional districts that the next House will be largely Republican, but we want the Senate, too. Maine will give McKinley a much larger plurality than that by which the Republican State ticket was elected in September.

Mr. Dalzell—I have been all through West Virginia, and I am convinced that that State will be carried by the Republicans. Senator Elkins is devoting his personal attention to the campaign there, and I shall be disappointed if he does not succeed in his efforts to wheel the State into the Republican line. The Republicans will surely have a safe majority in the next House.

Mr. Lodge—Speaking for Massachusetts, I can say that the majority for McKinley this year will far exceed the Republican majority of two years ago, which was 64,000. New-England can be depended upon for an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket.

Mr. Roosevelt—The indications are that New-York will give McKinley the greatest majority ever accorded any candidate. In fact, the sentiment in the East is all in favor of the Republican ticket, and from what I have learned this great Republican tidal wave is rapidly moving westward.

Rutherford P. Hayes, son of President Hayes, called on Major McKinley to-day, as did also Harry Garfield, son of President Garfield. Bishop Van Vleck called this afternoon, and among the callers from the East was Percy McIlrath, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New-York City.

Two Delegations Arrive.

A delegation of 350 farmers from the West Virginia Panhandle arrived about noon, and went to the Tabernacle. A delegation of railroad men from Chicago Junction and Huron County, Ohio, arrived about the same time. They also went to the Tabernacle. In response to addresses, Major McKinley spoke at some length. He said:

"The great thought of the people of this country, wherever they may reside, or whatever may be their occupations, is how we are to get back as a Nation to the old conditions of business activity and prosperity. Something has gone wrong. We have the same country, we have the same men, the same mines, the same manufactories, the same money, the same masterful genius among our people that we had between 1880 and 1892, but we have not the same degree of prosperity now that we had then. And what is the trouble?

Business Confidence.

"In a single word, the trouble with the country is a lack of confidence. As to what has brought about that lack of confidence we may differ, but that there is a lack of confidence every citizen everywhere must concede, for every citizen has felt it in his own trade and experience.

"Doubt in the business world is death to business. We have it now; we know the hour it came; we know what brought it, and I hope we know how to get rid of it. We have had it in the United States to a greater or less degree from the moment it was settled, in 1892, that our protective tariff laws were to be changed.

"It continued until the changes were actually made, and still longer, until the people in 1894 elected a Republican National House of Representatives and made it impossible to cut deeper into the industries of our country.

"When the doubt of further changes had been thus removed, then came the realization of the destruction which the tariff law had done to some of our great industries, entailing an injury felt in every State and community of our country. Then followed that was a loss to the Treasury from insufficient revenues under that legislation. Then the run on the gold reserve; then bonds, to make that gold reserve good. Then, the obstruction in the Senate to any emergency legislation which would supply the loss of revenue entailed by that law, and the very character of that resistance in the Senate to legislation which would increase the revenues only increased the uncertainty.

Chicago Platform Denounced.

"Then, with all these burdens upon us, the Chicago platform, with its reactionary provisions, came to further fret the country. The effect of this platform upon the business has been characterized, not by Republicans alone, but by the old and trusted leaders of the Democratic Party, as a menace to every invested interest in the United States, revolutionary in character, and directly leading to National dishonor and partial repudiation.

"The people this year are engaged in a great National contest to restore the confidence so sadly shaken by the succession of events which I have briefly named. In less than five weeks they will speak and make known their decree. What will it be, men of Ohio and West Virginia? [Cries of "McKinley! McKinley!" followed by tremendous cheering.]

"If the people shall, with ringing and impressive voice, declare four weeks from next Tuesday that the public credit shall not be severed, the National currency shall not be degraded, the peace and tranquillity of this Government of law shall not be broken, the revenues of the Treasury shall not be longer insufficient for the needs of the Government, and, then, that the tariff shall no longer be inadequate to protect the American workshops and the American market, business activity will return, confidence will come back again, courage will take the place of fear, work will be resumed, and prosperity will come to bless and benefit us all. God grant to the American people the wisdom to guide them in the right."

HOAR TALKS OF BIMETALLISM.

Declares McKinley Can Arrange for an International Agreement.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—Senator George F. Hoar arrived in this city last evening from Europe. He will take an active part in the campaign. Discussing the outlook, he said:

"I have had an opportunity of seeing a good many of the prominent English bimetallists and of conversing with a considerable number of persons who are very important and influential leaders in the party now in power in England.

"There is undoubtedly a very strong sentiment in England which is eager for the restoration of silver to its place by the side of gold as a standard of value, a legal tender, and a servant of national and international trade and commerce as currency. I suppose—indeed, I think I know—that this is the opinion of a majority of the present Cabinet. Perhaps they would not think it wise that England should open her own mints to the free coinage of silver, even if there were an agreement of all the other commercial nations to do the same. They think that might result in the drainage of their gold to the East.

"But they would at least favor the reopening of the Indian mints, only requiring the Bank of England to keep a large portion of its reserve in silver, and, perhaps, the discontinuance of the use of notes under the denomination of £10, with the result that their place in circulation would be very considerably supplied by silver.

"It is well known that a large majority of the French Assembly has adopted a resolution within a few months expressing the desire of France to co-operate in such a step, and there is a large party in Germany of the same way of thinking. Méline, the present Prime Minister, declared in his speech, of which I have a copy, that whenever the other nations were willing to take that step, they would not have to wait for France.

"But there is in England considerable difficulty in the matter. Leaders of the Opposition, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt especially, and Mr. Gladstone, who, although out of office, is still a great political force, take the brutal view that, so long as other countries owe England an indebtedness, estimated by some persons as high as $10,000,000,000, everything that increases the value of the coin in which the debt is to be paid is a clear gain to her. The Administration is timid, and, although a majority of the Administration are bimetallists, they would encounter some opposition among themselves, and they do not like to encounter the banking and investing classes in the City of London. So it does not seem to me that English bimetallists mean business. They seem to be rather willing that the United States should take the risk of pulling this chestnut out of the fire rather than have England do it herself. They are not ready to say to the Administration: 'If you do not do what we want in this matter, we will not support your Administration.'

"At the same time, in spite of this obstacle, I believe that Mr. McKinley can, if his Administration be wise, effect an international agreement which will remove this vexatious question from our politics.

"I do not think any large number of sincere bimetallists, either in this country or England, tolerate for a moment the plan of having the United States establish the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or at any other ratio, without the co-operation of other nations."

HARRISON IN VIRGINIA.

Past Slights Will Be Ignored by the People of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Ex-President Harrison will speak here for the Republicans Monday night next. This will be the first visit he has paid to this city since 1889, when he stopped on his return from his famous hunt down on the Lower James River. It was on that occasion a rural correspondent charged that Mr. Harrison shot a hog through mistake for a deer.

Another interesting incident of that visit of the President is the story of an elaborate dinner which had been prepared for him by President John P. Branch of the Merchants' National Bank. The feast was spread in Major Branch's home, and the host made haste for the boat to meet his guest. The President, however, was at tea when the caller appeared on board. He did not see him, and sent word through a friend declining the invitation. This seeming discourtesy was generally resented by the people here. Mr. Harrison, however, will be given a big reception Monday.

Republicans Claim Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—The Republican State Central Committee has about completed a poll of the State. It gives Kentucky to McKinley by 8,000 majority.

CAN'T RUN AGAINST A WOMAN.

A Populist Candidate, at Rochester, Declines a Nomination.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—F. H. Seymour of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, was recently nominated by the Populists for School Commissioner against a Miss Van Rensselaer, (regular Republican nominee,) who has been indorsed by the Democrats.

Mr. Seymour is out with a letter, in which he declines to run, and says that he is not qualified for that office; that he received the nomination because they could find no one in the ranks whom they thought better qualified, and that they have shown themselves to be unworthy the party name. He ends his letter thus: "I am willing to fight through fire and water for the principles laid down by the People's Party, but I can never consent to let my name go before the people as a candidate for any office in opposition to a person whom I consider better qualified for the office than myself. Consequently I assure you that Miss Van Rensselaer will receive my earnest support."

NO SYMPATHY FOR EMBEZZLERS

The President Refuses a Pardon to a Convicted Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President has made the following indorsement on an application for pardon:

"The embezzlement of Government funds by Postmasters is so common that I do not feel that I ought to interfere with the lenient sentence imposed by the Court. I believe that any deliberate embezzlement of public money by a Postmaster is lightly punished by one year's imprisonment."

The case was that of Irving A. Pulse, sentenced in Northern Illinois to one year in the penitentiary for stealing money order and postal funds while Postmaster at Glen Ellyn, Ill., and the pardon was denied.

Hobart Entertains Hanna.

Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart entertained Chairman Hanna and Messrs. Manley, Clayton, Scott, and Osborne at dinner at his home in Paterson, N. J., last night.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—A large McKinley and Hobart flag will be raised at noon to-day on Greene Street, near Broome. It was purchased by employes of Hart & Lindgens, and Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.

—There will be a flag raising at the Cotton Exchange this noon, the flag to be stretched across William Street. There are nearly 300 members of the Cotton Exchange Sound Money Club, all of whom are expected to be present, together with about 150 members of an auxiliary organization formed by cotton brokers' clerks. The Twelfth Regiment Band will furnish music. The flag is fifty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad.

—The certificate of nomination of Charles H. Dalhauser for member of Assembly in the Twenty-second Assembly District by the Indianapolis multi-machine organization was filed at the Election Bureau yesterday afternoon. The organization's emblem is a "bullock's head." There was also filed the certificate of Abram Lewis, who was nominated by the Republicans for Assembly in the Twenty-second Assembly District.

—The Harlem Republican Club will hold an open-air meeting to-night at 145 and 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. George F. von Kolnitz of South Carolina will speak. A similar meeting will be held each Saturday evening until election.

—The Wage Earners' Patriotic League held a meeting at its headquarters, 1,556 Third Avenue, last night, at which J. A. Judge, Col. J. E. Bloom, J. J. Rooney, S. K. Bell, A. J. Skoldal, and A. Z. Bowen spoke on behalf of McKinley and honest money.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will meet at 44 Court Street Monday night and consider resolutions indorsing the Indianapolis platform and candidates and the State candidates of the National Democratic Party.

—Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Abraham Gruber, and C. C. Shayne will speak at a meeting of the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association at 28 and 30 Spruce Street. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will be there.

—The Republican campaign in the Fourteenth Assembly District will be formally opened to-night with a mass meeting and flag raising on Tenth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

RETURN OF LIEUT. PEARY

BRINGS BACK FINE SPECIMENS FROM THE NORTH.

Excellent Collection to Illustrate the Life and Characteristics of the Eskimos—It Was Gathered for the American Museum of Natural History in This City—Casts and Skeletons of the Natives and a Team of Dogs.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, returning from a cruise in northern latitudes, arrived in the city yesterday. He sailed on the cruise from Sidney, Cape Breton, July 16, in the steamship Hope. The object of his voyage this time was not one of exploration, but to secure ethnological specimens of the northern Eskimos for the American Museum of Natural History in this city.

Speaking of his voyage to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel, Lieut. Peary said he had been successful even beyond his most sanguine expectations. He has brought back specimens illustrating fully the life and customs of the northern Eskimos, both in Summer and Winter. The specimens include tents, cooking utensils, furs, several sledges, with their implements, a number of kayaks, or canoes, with harpoons and other implements, and complete sets of clothing, from the little short shirt of the infant up to the clothing of the adults.

The first apparel worn by infants consists of a skull cap of sealskin and a shirt made of bird skins, reaching to the waist. When the infant is one year old, it is provided with a hood and coat of foxskin, bearskin trousers, and sealskin boots. The costume of the adult is practically the same as that of the child a year old. There is no caste among the Eskimos. All are equal, and the better dresser is usually the better hunter.

Fine Collection of Furs.

The collection of furs is complete, and is regarded as especially valuable by Lieut. Peary, from the fact that the tribes are changing rapidly in their customs, as a result of the frequent visits of ships to that region. Lieut. Peary's collection also includes skins and skeletons of the walrus, skeletons of the narwhal, which, on account of its long horns, is supposed to be the original of the unicorn of fable; skeleton of a white whale, skeleton and skins of seals, skins of the arctic reindeer, and a large collection of arctic birds. Of the ornithological collection, the king, or male, eider is considered the most beautiful, but the birds of the far North are not adorned with such brilliant plumage as those of the tropics.

Albert Operti, the artist, was a member of the party, as Lieut. Peary's guest, and he secured a large number of valuable sketches and studies, which will be developed in oil. He also secured a large collection of casts, showing the head, face, and bodies of the natives. This collection is unique because it is the first that has ever been obtained. While the natives are timid, rather like a race of children, Lieut. Peary said he had no difficulty in getting them on board ship for the purpose of securing the casts. Many of them had seen the Lieutenant before, and felt that they were safe in his hands.

Another collection which Lieut. Peary prizes highly consists of anatomical material to show the skeletons of the natives which will be mounted and placed on exhibition in the museum. Lieut. Peary says he knew in life several of those whose bones he has now brought to this city.

Brings a Team of Dogs.

Lieut. Peary brings back a number of live specimens, including two handsome polar bear cubs, which have been christened Polaris and Cassiopea, and a team of ten dogs. The dogs are pronounced magnificent specimens as to markings, including the gray wolf, black, black and white, and the pure white. The Lieutenant believes there will be no trouble in keeping the dogs in this climate if they have plenty of shade and the proper food. He doubts, however, if they could be worked in this climate.

Referring to his voyage, Lieut. Peary said he had covered more ground than ever before, although he had attempted but little in the way of exploration. The temperature, he said, was not disagreeable on board ship, as there were only a few days when it was very low. On these occasions the fog froze on the rigging, the white sheets and spars giving the ship a most picturesque appearance. When asked for his opinion as to the results of Nansen's expedition, Lieut. Peary said:

"Nansen has discovered more in a negative way than in the affirmative. The long drift of his ship to the northwest shows that the ocean does not extend out in the future in efforts to reach the north pole. If Jackson's explorations, which he is making entirely by land, along the Franz Josef route, also fail, then the only course to be followed will be to the north from the northern end of Greenland, via the archipelago, which I discovered on my last voyage. I saw there land masses from a height of 4,000 feet, but saw distinctly that they were detached from the mainland.

"Lockwood and Brainerd of the Greely party went as far north as 83 degrees 24 seconds, and they could see land nearly as far north as 84 degrees, but did not know it was detached from the mainland. I proved the insularity of Greenland and found the archipelago, and I believe that explorations further north must be along the shore line of these new-found land masses. The islands are of such a character that they could hardly be traversed.

Talks on the Polar Region.

"It is nonsense to figure that abnormal conditions are to be found if the pole is ever reached. The discoverer is as likely to find land as water, but no one can hazard a guess as to what will be found. If land, it will be the same as in the northern part of Greenland, with the same vegetation. If water, it is likely to be a sea which is frozen over from nine to eleven months in the year, the ice during the remainder of the year being broken up into fields.

"It is impossible to describe the hardships of arctic exploration. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate what it means to be in darkness for three or four months. When the first sunlight comes, members of the exploring party look at each other in surprise. The skin is then of a greenish-yellow hue, like a plant that has been kept in a cellar during the Winter."

On board the Hope with Lieut. Peary was a party from Cornell University, in charge of Prof. Ralph Tare. This party brought back a large collection of specimens for the museum at Cornell. Another party was headed by Prof. Alfred Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lieut. Peary says he will probably not make another voyage to the North next year, but he expects to send a ship to make further collections. His leave will expire next month, but it is expected that it will be extended. Mrs. Peary is with him in this city, and they will remain here for several days. The collections, which fill two cars, are on their way from Sidney, and are expected to arrrive some time next week.

Horse Fell on a Workman.

One of the horses attached to a double truck loaded with bricks fell down an embankment in front of a building in course of erection at 158 and 160 Mercer Street yesterday afternoon. Six men were at work excavating for the foundation of the building, but all escaped injury except Patrick Kelly, twenty-eight years old, of 530 East Seventeenth Street. It was feared he was fatally injured, and a priest was summoned, who administered the sacrament of extreme unction. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The driver of the truck was arrested.

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HEADLONG FLIGHT OF A THIEF.

One Diamond Robber Caught, the Other Escapes Through Crowds.

NEWARK, Oct. 2.—A young man looked over George A. Scheller's stock of jewelry at 296 Market Street, this afternoon, bought nothing, and went out. The jeweler was alone. Two men entered in a few minutes and asked to see a clock in the display window. The jeweler, while he was in the act of getting the clock, looked over his shoulder. One of the men was coming from behind the counter on the opposite side of the store with a tray of diamond rings.

Scheller, who is something of an athlete, grabbed both men. The diamond rings rolled in all directions. The men struggled with Scheller. A crowd collected outside and looked in at the fight, but no one interfered. One of the thieves broke away bareheaded, ran diagonally across Market Street, and tripped on the car tracks and fell. He regained his feet and kept running. As he crossed the street a number of men started in pursuit, but the thief drew a revolver from his pocket and brandished it in the air.

The man ran down Commerce Street and jumped into a butcher's wagon that was standing at the curb. He whipped up the horse and drove like mad, with the reins in his left hand and the revolver in his right. This he flourished at those who were in pursuit, and he quickly left his followers behind. In the meantime Patrolmen Burke and Harenburg saw him leave the wagon and dash into an alley adjoining a furniture store on McWhorter Street. The policemen searched the neighborhood, but could not find the man.

A patrolman helped Scheller secure the other man. His name, he said, was George Haywood. Two of the rings, worth $200, are missing. They are supposed to have rolled into the street and been picked up.

STEAMER ROMAN AGROUND.

Runs Her Bow on the Rocks in Boston Ship Channel.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The big four-masted British steamer Roman, Capt. R. Roberts, which left the Hoosac Dock at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, heavily laden for Liverpool, is hard and fast aground on the south side of Georges' Island, and will probably remain there until she is lightered of sufficient cargo to lift her bow from the bed of rocks on which it rests.

The steamer rolled perceptibly as she made her way down through the intricate ship channel past the wreck of the Venetian. When nearly abreast of Bug Light, in some unaccountable way, the steamer veered to the right and her bow swung into the shallow water, taking ground heavily on the rocky bottom. The ship's engines were at once reversed and an effort made to back her off. This proved futile.

Five lighters were dispatched to the stranded vessel, and a diver was also sent to make a careful examination of the steamer's bottom. The Roman's bow is about two feet out of water, and she has a decided list to port.

The Roman has a cargo of about 3,700 tons dead weight. The total valuation of the cargo is given as $325,000. The Roman is an iron four-masted, schooner-rigged steamer of 4,572 tons gross register and 2,910 tons net, owned by Richard Mills & Co. of Liverpool. Her present valuation is $250,000; vessel and cargo fully insured. The crew is composed of fifty men.

RICH PITTSBURG ART EXHIBIT.

Examples of Celebrated French, English, and German Painters.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—The announcement made to-day by John W. Beatty, Director of the Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Gallery, indicates that the exhibition in Pittsburg, to open Nov. 5, will be one of the most important annual exhibitions ever held in America.

Among the American contributors are John W. Alexander, George De Forest Brush, Blum, Winslow Homer, Church, Hassam, La Farge, Elihu Vedder, Murphy, Picknell, Reid, Tarbell, Shirlaw, Thayer, Tryon, Twachtman, Dannat, Gay, Harrison, MacEwen, Melchers, Weeks, Cox, Whistler, Mosler, Boughton, Mowbray, Currier, Duveneck, Clarke, and many others.

Some of the French painters who contribute are Dagnan-Bouveret, Besnard, Balloni, Cazin, Courtois, Degas, Daochez, Friant, Henner, Jean Paul Laurens, Le Rotte, Lobre, Lomont, Monet, Alme Morot, Muenir, Pasini, Raffaelli, Puvis de Chavannes, Robert-Fleury, Roybet, Roll, Thaulau, Vollon, Billotte, and Von Stetten. The deceased painters Meissonier and de Neuville will be represented.

British artists to be represented are Brangwyn, Clausen, Watts, Fildes, La Thangue, Lorimer, Orchardson, Stott of Oldham, Swan, Tuke, and Burne-Jones.

Germany will be represented by Max, Lenbach, Dill, Faber du Faur, Zimmerman, Fehr, Herterich, von Uhde, Jank, and others.

Almost the entire Scotch school will be represented: Park, Stevenson, McGregor, Thomas, Spence, Gauld, Lavery, Hornel, Paterson, Crawhill, Henry, Hamilton, Melville, Kennedy, and others.

MORRISON'S FRIENDS INVOLVED

Rensselaer's Treasurer Resigns—His Shortage $245,000.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—County Treasurer George H. Morrison resigned to-day. The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the expert accountants reported that there is a deficiency in the county funds of $245,000. Only $1,800 had been deposited in the failed National bank by the County Treasurer. It was shown that he drew out $10,000 the second day after he took possession of the office, and $20,000 two days later. An effort will be made to find the vouchers, which, it is thought, will implicate prominent people.

The experts have not completed their investigation, and will continue to-morrow.

"Writers" May Secure Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Cleveland has signed an executive order which places certain enlisted men of the navy, heretofore known as "writers," in the direct line of promotion to permanent rating by extending the grade of yeoman. The "writers," who are necessarily a superior quality of seamen, have had no opportunity for advancement in the past, but by the new order those formerly known as yeamen are made chief yeomen, with pay at the rate of $60 per month, and the writers are now made first, second, and third class yeomen, with the pay of $40, $35, and $30 per month, respectively.

SEWALL SEES "THE BOYS."

He Visits Tammany Hall and Goes Home—Mr. Gorman's Promise.

Vice Presidential Candidate Arthur Sewall started for his home in Maine late yesterday afternoon. An hour before he started he and National Committeeman Plaisted of Maine and James Oliver got into a cab and drove down to Tammany Hall.

John C. Sheehan had been notified of Mr. Sewall's intended visit. Mr. Sewall and Mr. Plaisted were ushered into the presence of Mr. Sheehan in the little back room where business is done in the Wigwam. Mr. Sheehan introduced Mr. Sewall and Mr. Plaisted to several of the braves, and Mr. Sewall told Mr. Sheehan how well pleased he was with the demonstration on Tuesday night. Mr. Sewall had a long talk with Coroner Fitzpatrick and, after shaking hands all around, he hurried out to his carriage.

When asked what the purpose of his visit was, Mr. Sewall said: "Oh, I just came down to see the boys."

Senator Gorman also left for home yesterday. Chairman Danforth defined Mr. Gorman's position in the campaign in this way:

"Senator Gorman has said that he will do everything that is in his power to aid the National ticket and the State ticket in this State. He will very probably make a few speeches in this State."

Senator Gorman will come here from time to time to see how the campaign is moving.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that he had heard nothing from Senator Hill or from Frederic C. Schraub, who went up to see him on Thursday.

TOO POOR TO MARRY.

The Probable Cause of M. B. Prahl's Suicide in Philadelphia.

The man who committed suicide in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, last Monday, has been identified as M. B. Prahl, who had been a clerk in the Elite Employment Bureau, at 414 Fourth Avenue, in this city. Apparently it was because he was too poor to marry that he shot himself.

Three years ago Prahl came to this country from Bergen, Norway, and after trying his hand at various vocations, was, about a month ago employed by Mrs. R. Brandin, who conducts the above-named agency. About a week ago he told his employer he was going to Philadelphia to look for work. Of late he had been very melancholy. He used to call on a young lady every day—some times three and four times—and a few days before he left for Philadelphia he showed her picture to Mr. Brandin. The latter says the girl was very pretty; he thinks she lives somewhere in Twelfth Street, and that Prahl was engaged to her, but felt himself too poor to take a wife. This is supposed to have been the cause of his despondency, as he was sure of his position at the agency.

Prahl's identity was established by one of the cards of the employment agency which was found in his clothing. No money was found, but there was a money order for $15 drawn in his favor on Lagard Frères. He was twenty-seven years old. The Norwegian Consul here will probably take charge of the body.

THE RESCUED ARMENIANS.

No Danger of a Flood of Immigrants —Work for Them.

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Armenian Relief Committee, writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES to correct a popular misapprehension in regard to the 500 Armenians who have reached Marseilles, some of whom are desirous of ultimately settling in the United States.

Mr. Trask says there is no danger of America being inundated with Armenian emigrants. The Turkish Government is taking every precaution to keep its victims within its borders, lest by escaping they spread the knowledge of the true situation and cause efforts to remedy it. The few Armenians who have managed to escape to Marseilles are not beggars, but honest, thrifty men, of whom a large number are skilled artisans, who should receive a hearty welcome in the United States.

Mr. Trask urges that all persons who can furnish employment to young, active men as laborers, mechanics, or on farms, write to F. D. Greene, Secretary of the committee, at 63 Bible House.

BAND OF SMALL BURGLARS.

Five Youths Break into Candy Stores in Jersey City.

Five boys, the youngest nine years old and the oldest thirteen, were arraigned on a charge of burglary in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday. They were John Miller of 164 Sixth Street, Patrick Rooney, alias Edward Ryan, of 357 Henderson Street; Frank Flynn of 450 Henderson Street, and Richard Kieck and John Furlong of 448 Henderson Street.

The charge against the quintet is that on Sept. 17 they broke into a candy store, kept by Henry Rubens, at 450 Henderson Street, and stole confections of various sorts valued at $15; and that on Tuesday night last they broke into W. W. Reed's "snowball" factory, at 169 Sixth Street, and stole goods valued at $25.

The boys were all held to await the action of the Grand Jury, with a recommendation that they be sent to the Reform School.

THE RESCUED ARMENIANS.

Father and Daughter Quarrel.

John Schmitt, fifty-three years old and janitor of a flat house at 436 East Eighty-fourth Street, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on complaint of his daughter Annie, twenty-five years old, who charged him with abusing her. Schmitt denied the charge, and told a pitiful story of the death of his wife, whose corpse was still lying at the house awaiting burial. He was paroled until to-day.

From the police and the neighbors it was learned that Schmitt has been out of work for some time. He and his family lived in the basement rent free. Mrs. Schmitt died last Tuesday after several weeks' illness, and since then Schmitt has been trying to borrow money with which to bury her. Yesterday morning, when he returned without any money, a quarrel arose between himself and daughter, and she had him arrested. Undertaker Michael Duffy heard of the family's sad plight, and the body was decently buried in the Lutheran Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

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CURES CONSTIPATION.

THE COMING BOOK SEASON.

D. Appleton & Co.'s Announcements.

"The Seven Seas," a new volume of poems, by Rudyard Kipling, 12mo., $1.50; "The Beginners of a Nation," by Edward Eggleston, small 8vo., cloth; "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation," by W. H. S. Audrey, LL. D., in three volumes, 12mo., cloth; "The Story of the Mine," by Charles Howard Shinn, 12mo., cloth, $1.50; "The Forgotten Isles," by G. Vuillier, 8vo., cloth; "When William IV. Was King," by John Ashton, 8vo., cloth, $3.50; "Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot," 12mo.; "The Story of Architecture," by Charles T. Mathews, illustrated, 12mo.; "Genius and Degeneration," by Dr. William Hirsch, 8vo., $3.50; "What Is Electricity?" by John Trowbridge, S. D., 12mo., cloth, $1.50; "The Evolution of the Art of Music," by C. Hubert H. Parry, 12mo.; "Alterations of Personality," by Alfred Binet, 12mo., $1.50; "Our Juvenile Offenders," by W. Douglas Morrison, 12mo., $1.50; "The Principles of Sociology," (Vol. 3,) by Herbert Spencer; "Pioneers of Science in America," by William Jay Youmans, 8vo., cloth; "Appleton's Natural History," 8vo.; "Romance and Reality of the Plant World," by Frank Vincent, 12mo.; "The Story of the Birds," by James Newton Baskett, 12mo.; "In Brook and Bayou," by Clara K. Bayliss, 12mo.; "Driving for Pleasure," by Francis T. Underhill, small quarto; "The Complete Bachelor"; "General Sherman," by Gen. Manning F. Force, 12mo., $1.50; "Rodney Stone," by A. Conan Doyle, 12mo., $1.50; "The Little Regiment," by Stephen Crane, $1; "The Statement of Stella Maberly," by F. Anstey, $1.25; "The Great Elector," by Louise Mühlbach, 12mo.; "Midshipman Farragut," by James Barnes, 12mo., $1; "The Wampum Belt," by Hezekiah Butterworth," 12mo., $1.50; "The Windfall," by William O. Stoddard, 12mo., $1.50; "Christine's Career," by Pauline King, 12mo., $1.50; "The History of Bimetallism in the United States," by J. Laurence Laughlin, new edition, 8vo., $2.25; "Elements of Geology," by Joseph Le Conte, 8vo., $4; "Dynamic Sociology," by Lester F. Ward, A. M., 2 vols.; "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Technical Drawing," by W. E. Worthen, C. E., 8vo.; "Textbook on Surgery," by John A. Wyeth, M. D., 8vo.; New Subscription Books—"Oriental Ceramic Art," text and notes by S. W. Bushell, M. D.; "The Music of the Modern World," Anton Seidl; "Reference Book of Practical Therapeutics," Frank P. Foster, M. D., 8vo., cloth.

The Century Co.'s Offerings.

"Modern French Masters," edited by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke, $10; "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, 8vo., $2; "The Metropolitans," by Jeanie Drake, 300 pages, $1.25; "The Wonderful Wheel," by Mary Tracy Earle, 12mo., $1.25; "The Cat and the Cherub," stories by Chester Bailey Fernald, 12mo., $1.25; "Gold," by Annie Linden, 12mo., $1.25; "American Highways," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, 12mo., $1.50; "Quotations for Occasions," 12mo., $1.50; "The Shadow Christ," by the Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee, 12mo., $1.25; "Stories of a Sanctified Town," by Lucy S. Furman, 12mo., $1.25; "Sonny," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, 16mo., $1; "Daphne; or, The Pipes of Arcadia," a libretto, by Marguerite Merington, 16mo., $1.25; "Break o' Day," by George Wharton Edwards, 163 pages, $1; "Tracings," by E. Scott O'Connor, $1; "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," by Theodore Roosevelt, new edition, 8vo., $2.50; "Daddy Jake," by "Uncle Remus," (Joel Chandler Harris,) new edition, 12mo., 200 pages, $1.25; "The Century Book of Famous Americans," by Elbridge S. Brooks, 8vo., $1.50; "The Prize Cup," by J. T. Trowbridge, 12mo., $1.50; "The Swordmaker's Son," by W. O. Stoddard, $1.50; "Sindbad, Smith & Co.," by Albert Stearns, $1.50; "Rhymes of the States," by Garrett Newkirk, $1; "The Shadow Show," by Peter S. Newell, $1; "Gobolinks for Young and Old," by Ruth McEnery Stuart and Albert Bigelow Paine, $1; "Paper Doll Poems," by Pauline King, 75 cents; bound volumes of St. Nicholas, large 8vo., in two parts, $4.

Charles Scribner's Sons' Lists.

"Songs of Childhood," Eugene Field, music by Reginald De Koven and others; Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins; "In Ole Virginia," by Thomas Nelson Page; "The History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States," by E. Benjamin Andrews; "My Village," by E. Boyd Smith; "The Edge of the Orient," by R. H. Russell; "France Under Louis XIV.," from the French of Emile Bourgeois; "The Near East," by Henry Norman; "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," by Mollie Elliot Seawell; "On the Trail of Don Quixote," by A. F. Jaccaci, illustrations by Vierge; "An Illustrated Flora," by N. L. Britton; "Scribner's History of the United States"; Out of Door Library; "Sport in the Alps," by W. A. Baillie-Gorham; "Sentimental Tommy," by J. M. Barrie; "Margaret Ogilvie," by J. M. Barrie; "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," by Frank R. Stockton; "Love in Old Clothes," by H. C. Bunner; "Complete Poems," by H. C. Bunner; "In the South Seas," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "A Tragic Idyl," by Paul Bourget; "The Rogue's March," by E. W. Hornung; The Complete Works of George Meredith; "The National Cook Book," by Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick; "That Lass o' Lowrie's," new edition, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett; "The First Affair and Other Sketches," by T. A. Mitchell; "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," by Alice Brown; "Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijos," by Isambert de Saint-Amand; The Ivory Series; "How to Listen to Music," by H. E. Krehbiel; "Stories by English Authors"; "Winning Whist," by Emery Boardman; "Sevenoaks"; "Arthur Bonnicastle," by Dr. Holland; American History Series, "The Middle Period," by Prof. John W. Burgess; "The Sense of Beauty," by George Santayana; "Europe in the Middle Ages," by Oliver Thatcher and Ferdinand Schwill; "Problems of Modern Democracy," by E. L. Godkin; "John Gibson Lockhart," by Andrew Lang; "Jesus Christ Before His Ministry," by Edmond Stapfer; "God, Creator and Lord of All," by Samuel Harris; "With Open Face," by B. Bruce; "The Power of Thought," by John Douglas Sterret; "History of the Hebrew People," by Prof. C. F. Kent; "Schopenhauer's System," by Prof. W. Caldwell; International Theological Library, by Prof. C. A. Briggs and Prof. S. D. F. Salmond, "International Critical Commentary," by Briggs, Driver, and Plummer; "An Introduction to Sociology," by Arthur Fairbanks; "A History of China," by S. Willis Williams; "The Great Educators," by J. G. Fitch; "Periods of European Literature," edited by George Saintsbury; "The Oxford Manuals of English History," by C. W. C. Ornan; "Warwick's Library of English Literature."

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s Announcement.

Illustrated editions of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne," by Ian Maclaren, $2; "Richelieu," a drama, by E. Bulwer Lytton, (Lord Lytton,) $2; "A Window in Thrums," by J. M. Barrie; "The Brontës and Their Circle," by Clement K. Shorter; "Historical Briefs, with a Biography," by James Schouler; "Travel and Talk," by H. R. Haweis, 2 vols., $5; "Adeline Schimmelmann," edited by W. S. Foggitt, 8 vols., $1.50; "A Book of Christian Verse," edited by H. C. Beeching, 12mo., $2; "The Story of My Life," by A. J. C. Hare, 8vo., 2 vols., $7.50; "Memoirs of Signor Ardit," 12mo., $3.50; "A New Volume of Essays," by Austin Dobson; "My Long Life," by Mary Cowden Clarke, 8vo., $2; "The Life of Washington," by M. L. Weems; "The Old Testament and Modern Life," by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; "My Literary Life," by M. Lynn Linton, $1.50; "The Books of Job and Ruth," by Joseph Jacobs and the Rev. S. A. Brooke, $3.50 each; "Essays on Nature and Culture and on Books and Culture," 2 vols., $1.25 each; "Love's Demesne," by George H. Ellwanger; "Burns's Poems

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1896.

BRYAN AND McKINLEY.

In his speech at Clarksburg, West Va., on Thursday, Mr. BRYAN quoted from two speeches of Mr. MCKINLEY, one on the Allison-Bland bill of 1878 and one on the Sherman bill of 1890. Mr. BRYAN'S object was to show that his rival for the Presidency now holds a position as to silver different from that he held as late as six years ago, and opposed to it. He might have brought the record down later, for there are words spoken and written by Mr. MCKINLEY as late as three years since in which the same sentiment as to silver was expressed as in 1890 and in 1878. It cannot be denied that Mr. MCKINLEY has changed ground, nor that he waited to do so until the Republican National Convention was held, nor that his purpose in waiting was to see on what side the feeling of his party and of the country inclined. From the politician's point of view his course was "wise." It would be silly to maintain that it was courageous or candid, or in any high sense honorable. Whatever Mr. BRYAN can take by showing the inconsistency of his opponent, or by reasonable inferences as to the motives of his opponent, he is entitled to.

The case thus presented has two aspects. One, and the most directly interesting and important, is that of the claims of the two men to the Presidency. Mr. BRYAN has been consistent, courageous, candid, in his support of a policy utterly mistaken, founded on ignorance and misconception, opposed to the teachings of our own experience and that of all civilized nations, a policy which the Government has fooled with to the incalculable cost and damage of the country, and which, if adopted, would bring still further disaster and discredit. Mr. MCKINLEY has coquetted with this policy in the past. He was until very recently either unable to see or too timid to acknowledge its folly and its dangerous nature. If he saw it as it really was, his motives were not good. If he did not see it as it was, his capacity is defective. So much must be admitted, and so far Mr. MCKINLEY cannot be declared clearly better than Mr. BRYAN. But the record of the last year must be included. For some nine months of that year Mr. MCKINLEY held his tongue. During the past three months he has practically recanted his errors and given pledges as to the future that are of great value. He is pledged to maintain the gold standard until bimetallism can be secured by international agreement. He is pledged to keep at par with gold by redemption in gold all the paper money issued by the Government. He is pledged not to repeat or in any way to promote the concessions "made to silver" by the act of 1890. He cannot break those pledges without perfidy or without hopeless disgrace. If he were base enough to do so, the sentiment of his party would make it impracticable. Clearly, he is far and away a safer man than Mr. BRYAN.

The second aspect of the case relates not to the immediate, but the remote future. As to this, Mr. BRYAN is absolutely wrong and dangerous and Mr. MCKINLEY and his party fall far below the needs of the country. With the triumph of the Republicans, our financial system will be secure as it is. It will not be made weaker or worse. Will it be what it ought to be, and can it be strengthened and improved? Plainly it is not what it should be, and so far as the Republicans are yet committed, it cannot, by their action alone, be reformed. They have never proposed and do not now propose a single step toward its reform. They are committed to the greenbacks and the Treasury notes, for all of which they are responsible. They have even refused to commit themselves specifically to the payment of the bonds in gold. They have no banking system to bring forward, and no suggestion to make beyond the continuance of the present state of things free from the threat of further silver legislation. While, therefore, the Republican candidate and party are infinitely preferable to BRYAN and his party in the present juncture, they must distinctly be accepted as a choice of evils. Every intelligent observer must see that in the near future something much better than they promise will be needed, and must ask himself very earnestly how it can be had.

ALTGELD'S FALSEHOODS.

Statistics show that there has been very little increase in the production of wheat in the United States in the last twenty years. In spite of the opening of the new fields in the Northwest, there has been no greatly increased production of wheat in this country. * * * It may also be remarked that we have the smallest oat crop that we have had for a great many years, and yet oats are worth less than one-half what they were several years ago. [GOV. ALTGELD'S reply to the speech of Mr. SCHURZ.]

The Governor of Illinois is regarded by the Bryanites of the West as their most powerful and effective supporter, upon the public platform, of the silver cause. To him was assigned the task of replying, in Chicago, to the great argument addressed to Western voters by Mr. SCHURZ in that city. While attempting to refute what Mr. SCHURZ had said about the very large increase of our agricultural output since 1873 and the effect of the law of supply and demand upon the prices of agricultural products, Gov. ALTGELD made the assertions we have quoted above.

We show by the official figures how great is ALTGELD'S contempt for the truth, because the doctrine that the fall of agricultural prices has been caused by the alleged demonetization of silver has been the chief support of the silver movement in the West and South, and because the Bryanites are circulating this speech of ALTGELD'S in the agricultural districts of many States. ALTGELD said that his assertions were based upon "the Government reports." But he knew that these reports do not show that "there has been very little increase in the production of wheat in the United States in the last twenty years." Here are the figures (bushels) for two periods, 1871-6 and 1891-6, THOMAN'S September estimate being used for the present year:

WHEAT CROPS.

1871	230,722,000
1872	249,997,000
1873	281,255,000
1874	309,103,000
1875	292,136,000
1876	289,356,000
Average	275,428,166
1891	611,780,000
1892	515,949,000
1893	396,132,000
1894	460,267,000
1895	467,103,000
1896	420,000,000
Average	478,538,500

But the leading authorities agree in saying that about 230,000,000 bushels should be added to the Government's totals for the years 1891-4, and this addition would increase the annual average to about 515,000,000. So much for ALTGELD'S falsehoods about wheat.

The reports show a very notable increase in the output of oats. We append the figures for the two periods, using THOMAN'S September estimate for this year's crop:

OAT CROPS.

1871	255,743,000
1872	271,747,000
1873	270,340,000
1874	240,369,000
1875	354,317,000
1876	320,884,000
Average	285,566,666
1891	738,394,000
1892	661,035,000
1893	638,855,000
1894	662,087,000
1895	824,444,000
1896	752,000,000
Average	712,802,500

And during the last two or three years the demand has been falling off, owing to the displacement of horses by electric motors and bicycles.

Why should any intelligent farmer in the West permit himself to be fooled by this incendiary demagogue?

BRYANITES IN CONGRESS.

The Fifty-fifth Congress promises to be a constant reminder to the Democrats of this country, in a humiliating way, and to the opponents of Bryanism, to their great satisfaction, of the criminal foolishness of the policy that was adopted at Chicago in July.

In many States candidates for the House of Representatives have been nominated by the Popocrats and Populists upon varying plans of fusion arranged with the hope of capturing districts. In the Eastern States, where the Republicans and National Democrats appear likely to secure delegations free from free-silver men, the Populists are getting no consideration whatever, which is quite as much as they are entitled to for their numerical importance.

But the effects of the Chicago surrender to Populism may be shown in the Fifty-fifth Congress in Western State delegations. In Kansas the Democrats are supporting the Populist candidates. Populist candidates in three districts of California are accepted by Bryanite Democrats as entitled to Democratic support. In Nebraska Populist candidates in two districts are the candidates of the Democrats in those districts. In Iowa Democrats have indorsed the Populist candidates, and have offered no Democratic candidates. Like conditions are found in two districts of Michigan, in three of Minnesota, and in five districts of Illinois.

The Populist Party in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress is represented by HOWARD of Alabama, BAKER of Kansas, BELL of Colorado, KEM of Nebraska, and SKINNER and STROWD of North Carolina. This little party of six members is smaller than the representation of Populism in the Fifty-third Congress. Its character and influence are inconsiderable.

One of the inevitable results of the Chicago foolishness will be an increase in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the number of Populists. Whatever increase is effected will be by Democratic assistance, contributed by the supporters of BRYAN and SEWALL to the supporters of BRYAN and WATSON. The number of genuine Populists may be three or four times as great as the present half dozen. Whatever the increase may be, it will move the Republican majority to irreverent and provoking chaffer and convalescent Democrats to tardy and uncomfortable repentance.

Populists as well as Popocrats in the House must be provided with committee work by the Speaker, and the necessity of assigning a Populist must deprive Popocrats of opportunity for distinction. It will be a relief to the Speaker if Popocrats and Populists would agree to drop one of those party designations, and the Populists will willingly agree that the minority shall all be Populists.

THE LIFE BLOOD OF SPAIN.

That was a significant dispatch from Madrid published in the newspapers of yesterday which stated that the Spanish Government was taking energetic measures to prevent the emigration of families containing young men liable to military service.

It was said that of the 80,000 drawn for such service in 1895 some 18,000 had bought immunity by paying $400 each to escape being sent to the army in Cuba, and those who are unable thus to redeem themselves from the dreaded service have been emigrating to South America or France or Algeria. This is an intimation of the fearful rate at which the Government of Spain has been expending the very life blood of the nation in the futile effort to put down in Cuba the obstinate insurrection which its own misrule has excited.

In Cuba the war is one of sheer devastation, of the destruction of property on both sides, and the squandering of Spanish lives by the ravages of fever and hardship. One can imagine the effect in the households of Spain where the young men are liable to be drawn off to that devouring army in a contest in which they can have no heart.

The only thing that sustains Spain at all in this conflict is that old Castilian pride which survives everything that inspired and nourished it. The people know little of the distant war except that it is for the retention of the great West Indian colony which it would be a humiliation to give up, being the last of the proud conquests of the days of Spanish glory. Hence, poor as the nation is in its finances, its people are taxed and its credit is strained to keep up the struggle; impoverished as it is in blood, the very flower of its youth is sent away to recruit the ill-fed and fever-stricken army of WEYLER.

Cuba is ravaged and devastated, its production is stopped and its trade cut off, and the slender resources of Spain in money and manhood are drawn to the lees, lest the pride of an unnatural mother country should be humiliated by the success of a colony revolting against her cruel exactions.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

The appeals which Bryanite orators and campaign managers have been making to the American workingman are an insult to his character and intelligence. They assume that he is either incapable of understanding the very question which they say is the great issue of the campaign or does not care to understand it, and can be incited to political action under the influence of passion. They do not give him information about the currency problem or address argument to his reason, but make sweeping and violent assertions. They tell him that banks and corporations and trusts and syndicates profit by a standard which impoverishes him, and oppose a change which will benefit the workingman because they will lose their chance of profit.

This kind of talk assumes in the American workingman an incapacity to understand and to reason, a lack of sober sense and common prudence, which we do not believe characteristic of him. Whatever he may think about trusts and "corporate greed" or the power of accumulated wealth, whatever wrongs he may believe to exist in the relations of employer and employed or in the unequal distribution of wealth, he is not such a fool as to suppose that the gold standard, which has been the basis of exchange in our industry and trade for sixty-two years, is the cause of these things or that they will be remedied by debasing the monetary standard by the free coinage of silver at a false ratio.

The American workingman can hardly feel flattered by the politicians who assume that he cannot see through the inconsistencies and fallacies which are addressed to him in the place of argument, and that he will confidingly swallow the statement that what damages capital and employers and ruins banks and railroads will be good for him. We believe that the industrious and sober workingmen of this country desire to be informed upon political questions and to be led to sound conclusions by enlightening argument, and we believe that they are capable of reaching such conclusions when speakers and writers address them as intelligent and reasonable beings. BRYAN appeals to them in the spirit of DENNIS KEARNEY, assuming that they are filled with prejudice and passion and are to be incited to political action like a mob.

There are indications that in the West the Bryanites are beginning to ignore the coinage question and are abandoning all pretense of argument about the currency, and trying to enlist DEBS and MCBRIDE and other leaders of organized labor in a crusade against capital and corporations as oppressors of the people. This is a confession of failure on the "great issue" of free coinage and a desperate shift to make the contest one of the "proletariat" against the "plutocrats." It is a new insult to the American workingman, divesting him of the character of a sober citizen, with every chance of rising and advancing, and setting him down as belonging to a lower stratum, capable of being stirred to revolt and violence, but not of being informed and reasoned with.

WILL WATSON WITHDRAW?

That is a very depressing announcement which is made by Mr. HOKE SMITH'S paper in Atlanta that Mr. TOM WATSON is about to withdraw from the Populistic nomination for Vice President. One naturally suspects a report put abroad by a man who has a personal interest in desiring that it should be believed and should be true, and Mr. HOKE SMITH has such an interest in desiring that TOM should retire.

TOM is, of course, aware of this. That he would relieve HOKE SMITH and all that HOKE SMITH implies by getting off the ticket would be with TOM a conclusive reason for staying on, even if he had no other. But there are plenty of others. One of them is that he has repeatedly committed himself against withdrawing. To go no further back than last month, he declared at Dallas Sept. 7 "that he was in for a fight to a finish and would not retire in favor of Mr. SEWALL." In The Independent of that week he set forth that "Mr. WATSON cannot retire without disbanding his party," and on Sept. 11, at Erie, Kan., he said: "I am not here to be run off the ticket." It is true that at about the same time he said that he would withdraw if he believed that his withdrawal would do BRYAN any good, but he has consistently held that while SEWALL'S withdrawal would be beneficial to BRYAN, his own would be injurious.

We are inclined to believe that this latter is true. We in New-York do not see much difference between the Demulistic tweedledum and the Popocratic tweedledee, but down South they see a great deal. There are some States which the Populists have carried against the Democrats, and in these States the only recognition the majority has received is the presence of TOM on the ticket. Of course, it does not make any practical difference, since BRYAN and SEWALL and TOM are all now plainly foredoomed to defeat. But TOM has a pardonable pride in showing that he can command a larger popular and Electoral vote than SEWALL. With each ticket running on its own demerits, we make no doubt he could, for it is from the "black belt" and the "silver streak" that all BRYAN'S Electoral votes are coming, and there are more Electoral votes in the black belt than in the silver streak. Hence the extreme and pardonable disgust with which TOM views the fusions arranged by MARION BUTLER and other recreants, the effect of which, from his point of view, will be to deprive him of his proper share of votes and to enable the Demulistic tail to wag the Popocratic dog.

But TOM'S disgust is not likely to induce him to leave the field to SEWALL. What it is likely to lead him to is something interesting and striking which will put him more than ever in evidence. This is a distinct gain. TOM not only has shown more sense and more honesty than anybody else on his side, but he is immensely more amusing than his leader, who indeed is little better than a solemn bore, or than his hated rival, who does not pretend to be amusing at all. It would be a great pity to lose TOM out of the campaign, and we do not believe that disaster is going to happen.

Chairman DANFORTH is going to protest against the name "National Democratic Party" going on the official ballot as the designation of the sound-money Democrats, and if the protest does no good, he threatens to go to the courts. The only question under the law is whether the name "National Democratic Party" is "the same or substantially the same" as "Democratic Party" used by the regular organization, as nobody can claim that the "distinguishing device or emblem" of the ship is the same or substantially the same as the star. The name and device go together, and the purpose is to distinguish the two tickets so that one will not be confounded with the other or mistaken for it, and not to establish party claims to a monopoly of any particular word or words. The law provides for deciding only the question which of two parties presenting the same or substantially the same name shall be entitled to use it. Can it be claimed that a qualification of a party name by a word such as "Liberal" or "Reform" or "State" or "National" is not sufficient to distinguish it from the unqualified party name for the purposes of a separate ticket?

BRYAN knows what 16 to 1 means. In one of his West Virginia speeches he said:

> But I don't care how you define it as long as you understand that under free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, sixteen ounces of silver shall equal one ounce of gold in the payment of debt and in the making of money.

It makes no difference what the real value may be, "sixteen ounces of silver shall equal one ounce of gold." Aye, indeed; "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer." BRYAN and JACK CADE agree in their ideas of political economy.

The collapse of a reviewing stand in Iowa is only one of a series of such accidents which occur in every political campaign and are apt to occur whenever provision is made for the temporary accommodation of a great crowd. They are perfectly preventable, and they ought to be prevented. Nothing in building computation is much simpler than a formula which should provide for the support of a given number of rows of seats so that they could sustain the weight of as many people as could be put upon them. But evidently the thing cannot be done by guesswork, and when a casual carpenter undertakes it by guesswork he is subjecting to an imminent risk of death the persons who trust themselves to his conjectural constructions. It would be very easy to get from competent authorities the numbers and dimensions of the timbers required to hold up a given number of planks loaded with spectators as close as they could be packed, with a specification of the manner in which they should be put together. It should then be provided by law that all temporary stands should be constructed accordingly. There would be no hardship in such a requirement, and the mechanics intrusted with the erection of stands would doubtless be glad of an authoritative recipe for making the stands. It is not willfulness or negligence, but mere lack of knowledge, that annually imperils so many lives in every State.

The Bryan managers are now suffering the consequences of making a platform to please everybody who is of a dishonest or disorderly or revolutionary turn of mind. The people who might be attracted by one plank are repelled by another. The farmers, for example, who were expected to be allured by the chance of getting rid of their debts at 51 cents on the dollar, cannot like to vote for a declaration that the President shall have no power to put down mobs. Those trades-union workingmen, on the other hand, who might in case of a strike like to be assured that the Federal Government would not interfere with them are frightened at the prospect of having their wages divided by two. The free-riot plank was probably inserted more as an expression of ALTGELD'S spite at the President than for any political purpose. But the recent canvasses of the men who might be supposed to like it show that they do not like it well enough to quarrel with their bread and butter for it, while it alienates the distressed farmer, whose distress might incline him to "go" free silver.

The case reported in THE TIMES yesterday morning of the man who is trying, as a "common-law husband," to secure the property of a woman with whom for some time before her death he had lived without being married to her is—to the credit of human nature—a novel one. He may win, for, as the Scotch Judge remarked: "A man may know the law, but Heaven alone knows the verdict." But his success is not likely to establish a precedent in any American community. There are various degrees of severity in public opinion as to one who maintains the relation this man acknowledges, but one who seeks to profit by it will, happily for the race, always in this country be outlawed.

"The Democratic Party committed the crime of 1893 to match the Republican crime of 1873. We had the Wilson bill. We made a loan of $100,000,000 for eight years to the Whisky Trust." [TOM WATSON at Lincoln, Neb.]

Mr. WATSON'S estimate of this "loan" is much larger than that which certain Republican papers have accepted. But neither the Populist candidate nor the Republican press has ever explained how it came about that after this enormous "loan" was made, the market value of the shares of the Whisky Trust sharply declined until, in a short time, the combination became bankrupt.

WHAT THE THEORISTS SAY.

Thinks the Doctor Crazy.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday publishes with editorial commendation a long communication from a doctor, who essays to demonstrate in scientific jargon that Bryan is insane. The learned doctor, who is reputed to be an expert alienist, seeks to persuade the public that Bryan is suffering from mental hallucination that precedes softening of the brain. It may be that some clever physician is playing a huge joke on THE TIMES. We once heard, however, of a celebrated New-York doctor, who made insanity his special study, having a melancholy experience at home. He could, presumably, detect mental decadence in strangers, but did not observe that his own wife was going crazy. One day, on his return home, he discovered that his wife had, in a fit of dementia, slain herself and children. The doctor who seriously assumes that Bryan discloses evidence of madness or intellectual unsoundness had better have a care of himself. The manifestation he gives of a disordered brain is significant, perhaps, of his own approaching collapse.

Wants the "Idiocy Choked Off."

From The Indianapolis News.

Really such work as this is giving to the Bryan campaign a significance that it ought not to have. Instead of being treated merely as a monetary heresy, something to be argued with patiently, pleaded with earnestly, the abuse, which began with Anarchist and is ending with lunatic, is making a more portentous thing of the movement than it is. We have in this campaign simply a currency aberration, as we had in the greenback campaign. We may hope to allay it and to wait until those who follow it are "clothed and in their right mind," and then address ourselves to real grievances. Meantime, we advise that such infamous idiocy as this NEW-YORK TIMES attempt be choked off.

His Theories Crazy and Dangerous.

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

Dr. Collins, another expert, although a strong opponent of Mr. Bryan's theories, said he could not subscribe to the statements or sentiments of THE TIMES's contributor's article. There are lots of people who will agree with Dr. Collins, but the great majority, while not presuming to pass judgment upon Mr. Bryan's mental condition, will not hesitate when the time comes to reject his theories of government as crazy and positively dangerous. The people do not need expert testimony to convince them of that fact.

Not Practical Politics.

From The Detroit Free Press.

If there were any tribunal before which Mr. Bryan's sanity could be properly assailed and his insanity, if existent, lawfully determined, the attack would not only be worth while but eminently wise. But when the attack is made, as it is, largely upon the ground of the unsoundness of his views and for the purpose of discrediting him with his followers, it is eminently unwise and as far as possible from practical politics.

An Object of Sympathy.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

In copying the article by an alienist of high reputation, from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, The Chattanooga Times has no purpose to make a fling at Mr. Bryan. In fact, we have been, for several days, thinking Mr. Bryan an object to excite more sympathy than hostility. The analysis of his mental condition, based on his language and conduct, is highly interesting, and very suggestive.

Here's Another Opinion.

From The Washington Post.

If THE NEW-YORK TIMES is correct in its theory regarding the condition of Mr. Bryan's mind, it should take steps to have him placed in some appropriate retreat.

Bryan Should Reciprocate.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. Bryan should reciprocate by getting out a writ de lunatico against THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE COMING CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Referring to the battle of the centuries, which is being fought in your columns, allow me to say that I agree with your correspondent, "Matthew Mattix"—whose name, by the way, reminds me of the Scotsman who was asked if he knew mathematics, and replied, "No, but I ken his brither Andra."

Your correspondent, "Edna Bates," is out of her reckoning when she says, speaking of her baby: "If he is one year old when he reaches one, he is ninety-nine years old when he reaches ninety-nine, and one year older (or 100 years old) at the commencement of the hundredth year, and 1,900 years old at the commencement of the year 1900. Hence the child would be 100 years old at the commencement of the hundredth year, and not at its completion, or one hundred and first year." No, "Edna," neither your baby nor the century will be 100 years old until both have completed their 100 years, though both of them will have entered upon their hundredth year at "the first tick of time" after their ninety-nine years have been completed; and so the present century, until the year 1900 has come and gone, will not have been rounded off, and the twentieth century will not have begun, until the clock shall have struck the midnight hour on Dec. 31 of the year 1900, and its first tick after that will have inaugurated the year 1901, and with it the birth of a new century, which will be the twentieth of the Christian era.

THREESCORE AND TEN.
SOUND BEACH, Conn., Oct. 1, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Another word regarding the twentieth century. Of course the matter is wholly undebatable, and the explicit statement of Webster's International Dictionary, quoted by one of your correspondents, ought to be sufficient; however, as the question does actually puzzle very many, permit this addition to my recent paragraph upon the subject, still following the same line of thought. It should be plain that all comparisons with a man's age, the milestones of a road, &c., are altogether erroneous, since we count years and miles at their close, but of necessity commence naming and numbering all divisions of the calendar at their beginning, retaining the same name and number throughout their entire duration to their very end. I wrote Oct. 1 the first thing this morning, but one day of October manifestly has not yet passed, and indisputably will not have passed until the last minute of the last hour of the present day, viz., 12 o'clock to-night. So with the month itself; so with the year; so with the century. Jan. 1, 1900, means, not that the year 1900 has ended, but that it has just begun. How, then, could the nineteenth century have ended when the nineteen times one hundredth year had only commenced? And how could any century, i. e., group of a 100, end with a 9? To say that 1,900 years end with 1899 and the beginning of the nineteenth hundred year is almost as good a bull as the famous one of all Gaul being quartered into three halves. It reminds one also of those mathematical tricks whereby one makes unequal things equal, since it makes 99 equal 100.

PHILIP B. STRONG.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Of all the silly controversies in this age of silliness, it seems to me that the one over the beginning and ending of the century bears off the palm.

I am not surprised that there are so many who believe that a one-hundred-cent debt can be paid with a fifty-three-cent dollar when there are so many who claim that ninety-nine years make a century.

"Edna Bates," for instance, gets all mixed up with the age of that child of hers. She begins all right. The child is one year old when it has lived 365 days and a few hours, and it is not 100 years old until it has completed a full 100 years; or 100 times 365 added to 25 leap year extra days equal 36,525 days—approximately.

A man, traveling, is on his first mile as soon as he starts, but not until he has covered a full mile can he say one, nor ten miles until a full ten have been covered. Nor has he traveled 100 miles as soon as he reaches the one hundredth mile. Not until the last step of the one hundredth mile has been taken can he say that he has traveled 100 miles. Should he go further, when he has covered another mile he has traveled 101 miles. No more, or no less. Let him continue his journey. When he has covered 1,900 full miles, and not until then, can he say that he has traveled 1,900 miles, and when he goes a mile further he is at work on the last hundred of a 2,000-mile journey.

I quite agree with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "It is not a debatable question." If a man were owing me $1,900, it would not do to hand me $1,899. I should demand the other dollar, unless Bryan should be elected, in which case I might be glad to escape with a shrinkage of only $1. A. E. TODD.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30, 1896.

If Bryan Wins.

Louis Windmueller in The North American Review.

Hoarding of money and financial disturbances already foreshadow what we would have to expect from their madness if the advocates of free silver should succeed—ruin and general bankruptcy. Then it would become terribly clear to the masses that they were inveigled against classes by false representations; then the wealth of all their mines could not save the silver barons from popular indignation. Some are reckless enough to say that it can do them no harm in their present condition to try free coinage a while; let them remember the words of a certain patriot uttered against a measure detrimental to public welfare which was proposed in the British Parliament: "Mr. Speaker, there is a liar in the lobby; shall we open the doors to him?"

WOMEN AND BRYANISM.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I dropped my newspaper in the parlor of my hotel yesterday evening to listen to the conversation of some ladies, carried on in such a tone that it was evident that they had no secrets to divulge.

Mrs. A. is an elderly woman of intelligence and experience, to whose judgment the others are accustomed to defer, especially when it coincides with their own preconceived opinions.

"My dear Mrs. A.," asked the pretty and young Mrs. B., "what do you think of all this talk about gold and silver?" When a woman thus emphasizes that verb, we may be sure that she is really in search of information. "Well, my dear," was the reply, "they say the times are bad, and I suppose they are; but they might possibly be worse. You know what Shakespeare says about bearing the ills we have rather than flying to others we know not of. I think we had better stay as we are, rather than try Mr. Bryan's experiment." "How can you say so?" retorted Mrs. B., "when he is promising us all such lots of money! Why, he says we shall have two dollars for every one we have now—silver dollars, of course. To be sure, they will be bigger than gold dollars and heavier to carry about, but the shops will be glad to get them, all the same." "Will they give you as much material for one of them as for a gold dollar?" inquired Mrs. A. "Yes, I reckon so. Mr. Bryan says they will." "Suppose you try them now," suggested Mrs. A. "Go down to Macy's and buy something worth half a dollar, and offer them a quarter dollar in payment. Do you think they will take it?" "Oh, pshaw," exclaimed the young lady; "that's nothing to do with it. We are talking about gold." "You don't give yourself time for reflection, my dear," calmly answered Mrs. A. "We are talking about double values being made equal, and it does not matter if these values are silver or gold. Now, I will admit that for business purposes men can get along with two silver dollars as well as with one gold dollar, after waiting with considerable inconvenience for the country to settle down to the change; but it will produce a distress among other members of the community, ourselves included, that cannot be remedied for a generation. Am I sufficiently intimate with you to ask what are your means of support?" "Certainly, I have no objection to telling you. Charley has a good business, but he told me the other day that he might possibly fail—I don't mean that he has any idea of doing so at present—and so he has put aside for me a lot of first-class railroad 6 per cent. bonds and 5 per cent mortgages on houses. We are all right, for if he should lose everything else, we should still have about $10,000 a year. Wasn't it good of him?" "Yes, it was," answered Mrs. A. "You will have an income of $10,000 a year if the gold standard is maintained, and if we come to free coinage you will have the equivalent of $5,000, and you can get along very comfortably on that." "What do you mean?" cried Mrs. B. excitedly, jumping up from her chair and lifting her hands in horror. "Precisely what I have said," replied the unruffled matron. Business people in the end may not come to grief. Things will finally adapt themselves to the new conditions. As I said before, you and other wealthy people can get on. But I have an income of only $2,500, from some city mortgages left me by my good husband. It will be reduced to $1,250; yet I shall not starve. But it makes my heart bleed to think of the thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, yes, of millions, whose property is so much less than mine, and whose already small incomes will be reduced in the same proportion as ours. Do you think for an instant that our debtors who are paying us 5 per cent. interest will voluntarily come forward and offer us 10 per cent., or that we can compel them to do so by any process of law?" Here the old lady waxed eloquent as she also rose from her chair, and her hitherto placid features gleamed with indignation as she thus brought her remarks to a climax: "And yet this Mr. Bryan is going about the country telling his dupes that he is the friend of poor men and poor women, while the rich, against whom his attacks are directed for the sole purpose of stirring up class animosity, are the only people who can stand the realization of his infamous scheme without serious inconvenience!" The great, blue eyes of Mrs. B. stared at her in astonishment as she exclaimed: "Wha-a-t! It can't be so! Really? You don't mean it! I will sit right down and write to Mr. Bryan to explain himself, and I'll inclose a stamp so I'll be sure to get a reply!"

Mr. Bryan receives a large daily mail, and however willing he may be to gratify the charming Mrs. B.—I am sure he would be if he could set eyes upon her—it will not be surprising if the note she has sent him should miscarry. But he has an organ in this city that may be induced to furnish a reply to her question. As that Journal is on the list of your exchanges, I may hope that this letter will not escape the keen eye of its editor, and that he will reply to it, unless he deems it expedient to maintain a discreet silence. JOHN CODMAN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1896.

The Voice of Caution.

From The Waterbury American.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES informs Major McKinley that he is talking about the tariff very much as Bryan is talking about finance, and warns him that "the swift and terrible judgment" which he (McKinley) declared would be visited by the people upon those "who mislead and delude them" on money matters will, when this question has been settled, be visited upon those who are misleading and deluding them on the tariff. While this is a thing not to be forgotten, it is perhaps as well to overlook it till the financial sin has been punished.

Wonderland.

I.

Harry Thurston Peck in The Bookman.

Sweet eyes by sorrow still unwet,
To you the world is radiant yet,
A palace-hall of splendid truth
Touched by the golden haze of youth,
Where hopes and joys are ever rife
Amid the mystery of life;
And, seeking all to understand,
The truth to you is wonderland.

II.

I turn and watch with unshed tears
The furrowed track of ended years;
I see the eager hopes that wane,
The hopes that die in endless pain,
The coward Faith that falsehoods shake,
The souls that faint, the hearts that break,
The Truth by livid lips bemoaned,
The Right defiled, the Wrong enthroned,
And, striving still to understand,
The world to me is wonderland.

III.

A little time, then by and by
The puzzled thought itself shall die,
When, like the throb of distant drums,
The call inevitable comes
To blurring brain and weary limb,
And when the aching eyes grow dim,
And fast the gathering shadows creep,
To lull the drowsy sense to sleep,
We two shall slumber, hand in hand,
To wake, perhaps, in wonderland.

Suggestive, Perhaps Prophetic.

Said Ray Publican to Tam Manyite,
Four candidate's chances seem weak,
For a man with a name so suggestive of brine,
Is apt to sail up Salt Creek.

W. BOBERT GOLDEN.

AN AFFRONT TO ENGLAND

GERMANY TAKES SAID KHALID UNDER HER PROTECTION.

The Zanzibar Pretender Placed Aboard a German Warship Against the Protest of the British Consul, Who Had Demanded His Surrender—The Embarkation Aided by an Extreme High Tide—British Authorities Taken by Surprise.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 2.—Said Khalid, who on Aug. 26 proclaimed himself Sultan of Zanzibar, after the death of Sultan Hamid Bin Thwain, and took refuge in the German Consulate after the bombardment and destruction of the palace by British warships on Aug. 28, has been spirited away by the Germans, despite the British request for his surrender.

At the extreme flood of the tide, when the water was almost level with the German Consulate, which is at the waterside, Khalid was conveyed on board the German war sloop Seeadler under the protection of a guard of armed German sailors. The Germans did not notify the British authorities of their intention to remove Khalid from the Consulate, nor did they inform the British of the fact that his removal had been accomplished.

When the British Consul learned of the affair through other sources, he made a vigorous protest, which has not yet been answered by the German Consular authorities.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch received by a news agency from Berlin, saying it is stated that Germany notified Great Britain some days ago of her intention to transfer Said Khalid to German East Africa.

Some of the London newspapers publish editorial articles denouncing the transfer of Said Khalid from the German Consulate as an unfriendly act, but they declare that Great Britain will be glad to get rid of him.

Said Khalid has been the leader of the anti-British element in Zanzibar. He is a young hotspur, being only twenty-five years old.

His first attempt on the throne was made in 1893, on the death of the Sultan Ali Ben Said. Followed by an Arab rabble he went into the palace, being admitted by one of the wives of the former ruler, and declined to open the doors until a large body of British marines and loyal blacks threatened to storm the palace. Being considered only a rash boy, he was not severely punished, and Bin Thwain was declared Sultan.

During the reign of Ben Thwain, Said Khalid prepared for another attempt. He was a cousin of the Sultan, and claimed the throne by right, but proposed to take it by force.

Bin Thwain died suddenly Aug. 25, this year, and immediately afterward Said Khalid, with 700 Askeris, took possession of the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan. The British Consul General advised him to surrender, but he refused. Next day an ultimatum was sent. He was told that he must surrender the palace by 9 o'clock the next morning or it would be bombarded. His only answer was an impudent display of his force, and the training of his cannon on the British warships in the harbor.

The bombardment began at 9 o'clock A. M., Aug. 27. The British residents had all been called on board the warships, and the peaceful residents had been warned to go away. The firing lasted fifty-two minutes, and the palace and Custom House were reduced to ruins. Said Khalid and his princippal followers took refuge in the German Consulate.

HOT FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Rebels Reported Defeated with Heavy Loss at Manajas.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Gen. Melguiza reports that the combined Spanish columns commanded by Cols. Hernandez, Frances, and Romero met several rebel parties under Maceo near Tombas de Tarino and dislodged them from their positions. The rebels retired and the Spanish columns continued their march.

The Spaniards again found the enemy and a fierce engagement occurred, resulting in the rebels being dislodged a second time. The enemy fired four cannon shots at close range. The column under Col. Hernandez returned to Dimas for the purpose of carrying the wounded to a place where they could be properly treated.

Cols. Frances and Romero continued their march, and entered the town of Manajas, which was in possession of the rebel leaders Brico, Diaz, and others. The enemy made a strong resistance, but were routed and driven out of the town by a bayonet charge, in which the losses of the rebels were heavy, eighty of their dead having been counted on the field.

The Spanish losses were eleven killed and a Major, a Captain, and eighty-six privates wounded, thirty-six of whom were very seriously injured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Great activity is being displayed by Cuban sympathizers in this country and to such an extent as to thoroughly arouse the Spanish Minister. He has requested the Government to keep an alert outlook for the Three Friends, the Commodore, and the Dauntless, suspected of fitting out for filibustering expeditions. The revenue cutter Morrill, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., has been ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., to assist the two revenue cutters in those waters in preventing the escape of these vessels.

Insurgent Plotters Caught.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The police received information a short time ago that insurgent sympathizers were holding meetings here. They to-day surprised a secret meeting, those present forming a branch of the Cuban Junta. The members were, in addition to plotting to aid the rebels, conspiring to effect the escape of Lopez Colona, a rebel, who is a prisoner in the military hospital here. All those present at the meeting were arrested.

A suspicious vessel has been captured off the coast of Santiago de Cuba by a Spanish warship. There were three French sailors on board the vessel.

THE SULTAN WANTS REFORM.

Said to Desire to Carry Out the Berlin Treaty.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Journal des Debats publishes an interview with an unnamed Frenchman, who claims he is able to speak with full knowledge of the true attitude of the Sultan toward his Christian subjects.

He says that the Sultan desires to abide by all the pledges contained in the treaty of Berlin. His Majesty contends that Europeans are too apt to forget the difficulty of effecting reforms, owing to the vast extent of the Turkish provinces in Asia, the variety of races inhabiting the provinces, and the lack of roads, railways, and telegraphs.

The Sultan is most anxious to effect the promised reforms in his empire, and declares that their progress has not been stopped, but only hindered, by the conduct of the Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times telegraphs that there is every indication of a renunciation of a conciliatory policy on the part of the Porte toward the Armenians. The arrest and expulsion of members of the lower orders continue, though they are not so frequent as they were formerly. The arrests, however, now extend to bankers and other wealthy Armenians. The dispatch concludes with the words "So much for the agitation in England," referring to the holding of anti-Sultan meetings and the denouncing of the Sultan by some of the newspapers.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that in consequence of the warnings conveyed to the Porte by Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, the Sultan has countermanded the orders for the wholesale arrest and expulsion of Armenians.

IVORY MAY GO FREE.

The Alleged Dynamite Conspirator Held for Further Hearing.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged dynamiter who on Sept. 12 was arrested in Glasgow and transferred to the custody of the London police, was arraigned for the second time in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. No new evidence was forthcoming, and the prisoner was again remanded pending subsequent developments in his case.

Ivory's solicitor professes to believe that the case of his client will be dropped. The barrister representing the Treasury did not make his appearance when Ivory was arraigned to-day, and this fact is taken as indicating the intention of the prosecuting authorities to abandon the case for want of sufficient evidence to convict Ivory of participation in an actual dynamite conspiracy.

The police officials who were present at the arraignment of Ivory denied that any idea of dropping the case was entertained. Ivory himself was in a cheerful mood, and apparently was not apprehensive as to the future developments of his case.

SOCIALISTS ARE INDIGNANT.

Protest Against the Reception to the Czar in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Socialists of this city are indignant at the extensive preparations being made for the reception of the Czar. The dead walls and other places were to-day decorated with flaming red bills signed by the Socialist leaders, Baudin, Chauvière, Vaillant, and Walter, all members of the Chamber of Deputies, and others prominent in the party, denouncing the tyranny of the ruler of Russia. As soon as the police learned of the bills, men were detailed to go about the city and destroy them.

The Parisians generally are greatly incensed at the action of the Socialists.

The city is rapidly filling with visitors. Thousands of foreigners and people from the provinces are arriving daily to aid in welcoming the Czar and to take part in what undoubtedly will be one of the grandest demonstrations ever seen in Paris. The hotels are crowded to overflowing and the boarding houses are rapidly filling up. It will soon be impossible for late comers to find accommodations. The enthusiasm of the French people over the visit of the Czar has seldom been equaled even by this enthusiastic people.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED.

Result of the Anti-Armenian Outbreak in Eguin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Letters from Kharpoot give details of the massacre which recently occurred at Eguin, in the Kharpoot district. The letters say that 2,000 persons were killed. The scenes, according to the letters, were similar to those of the former massacres in Anatolia.

A drunken Turkish officer swaggered through the streets of Galata Sept. 30 brandishing his sword and showering foul abuse upon Armenians, every one of whom, he declared, ought to be killed. He was finally disarmed by the military and taken to his barracks.

An irade has been issued by the Porte ordering the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo boats to defend the Dardanelles. This movement is in conformity with the advice of the Russian General Tachikatcheff, commander of the district of Odessa, who some time in July last inspected the defenses of the Dardanelles.

VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

With It Out of the Way, England Is Ready to Face the East.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Speaker says: "Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, will shortly return to Washington, but it is reported, upon credible authority, that he will not leave England before a satisfactory solution of the Venezuelan troubles has been reached. Those behind the scenes are the most sanguine of such an ending of the controversies; indeed, the questions at issue are said to be already virtually solved. When all is well in the West, we may face the East with greater confidence."

Suicide of an American Engineer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Minister Strobel, at Santiago, Chile, reports that William C. Hoge, an American citizen, a native of Kentucky, sixty-five years of age, committed suicide there on Aug. 19 by shooting. He was a civil engineer, and had been successful in his profession during seventeen years' residence. Four years ago, after accumulating some money, he went to Monterey, Cal., but returned to Santiago three months ago, where he soon became despondent through failure of his efforts to secure employment. He leaves a wife.

Thessaly Aiding Macedonia.

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—The inhabitants of the Greek province of Thessaly, which was a Turkish possession prior to 1881, are pushing forward the Macedonian movement looking to the severance of that territory from Turkish rule with great enthusiasm. Upward of 6,000 men have already been armed and drilled in readiness to cross the border and assist the Macedonians in the Spring unless the situation in Macedonia shall in the meantime be greatly improved.

A Collision at Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The American bark W. B. Flint, Capt. Parsons, which sailed from New-York Aug. 15 for East London, has put into Bahia and reports having been in collision at sea with an unknown vessel. The fate of the latter is not known. The Flint sustained no damage.

The Khedive Decorates Kitchener.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—The Khédive has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Osmanieh upon Gen. Sir Herbert H. Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Valley of the Nile.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—2:40 A. M.—149 East Sixty-first Street; Andrew W. Mann; dwelling; damage, $1,000.
—3:10 A. M.—102 Chambers Street; John Guth; butter; damage, $300.
—5:50 A. M.—37 East Sixty-seventh Street; E. Smyles; dwelling; damage slight.
—8 A. M.—40 West Ninety-second Street; E. W. Ensley; damage, $75.
—11:30 A. M.—2,281 First Avenue; Charles Pfeiffer; damage, $25.
—4:10 P. M.—65 Attorney Street; Mrs. Kirsch; damage, $50.
—4:50 P. M.—22 Chrystie Street; Samuel Lorinsky; damage trifling.
—5:05 P. M.—694 Grennis Street; no damage.
—8 P. M.—22 Jones Street; Mrs. Bookway; no damage.
—9:15 P. M.—1,086 Madison Avenue; George L. Gresham; damage, $35.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Sept. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 7:55 P. M.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Amsterdam Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Berentzen, Stettin Sept. 11, Copenhagen 16th, Christiania 17th, and Christiansand 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Johnsen, San Domingo Sept. 28, Macoris 24th, Sanchez 25th, Samara 26th, Port Plato 28th, Monty Crist 29th, Turk's Island 27th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

LORD RUSSELL HONORED

RECEPTION TENDERED TO HIM AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Farewell Reception Before Sailing for Home—Lady Russell and Miss Russell Also Present—The Distinguished Jurist Said He Had Never Ceased to be an Irishman, and Believed in Right of the Irish to Govern Their Land.

The Catholic Club gave a reception last night to Lord and Lady Russell and Miss Russell. The distinguished visitors were received at the clubhouse by Judge Joseph F. Daly, President of the club, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Reception Committee.

The formal reception was held in the large ballroom, which was banked with potted palms and many cut roses.

Lord Russell entered the room at 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Mgr. Doane of Newark, Mayor Strong, John D. Crimmins, and Justice Daly.

As soon as the applause had subsided Judge Daly made the address of welcome. His speech was in part as follows:

"I know that I express the thought uppermost in every mind to-night when I say to our distinguished visitors, Lord Russell and his charming family and friends, that they are heartily welcome. It is true that our pleasure is mingled with regret, for this being the eve of their departure for home while we welcome the coming, yet we speed the parting guests; yet it is a special gratification to us that Lord Russell has given us this particular evening—the most precious to a departing traveler—and that he seems to have instinctively felt it would be spent, as it ought to be, among warm friends."

Continuing, he spoke of the warm ties existing between the guest and the club, arising, not alone from religious and racial congeniality, but because in his political career he had been second only to Gladstone in his earnest efforts to secure home rule for his native land.

He tendered Lord Russell an honorary membership in the club.

Lord Russell responded briefly to the welcome, and after accepting the membership with thanks, spoke of the many trials and vicissitudes of the Irish, and their ability to turn defeat into victory. As to his share in the political struggles of his country, he said:

"Judge Daly has made some mention of my political principles. I have not ceased to be an Irishman, and when the occasion shall again arise I shall assert that then as I have done in the past.

"I desire to say that I have always claimed the right of the Irish to govern their native land, not with a view to separation, but with a view to the elevation of the race and the safety of the empire, because I believe this to be good for Ireland and good for the empire.

"Surely the Irish have some right to a voice in the counsels of the empire. What people have contributed more to their country than they? They have contributed statesmen, Generals to the army, and, what is more important still, armies to the Generals."

The guests and members of the club were then presented to Lord and Lady Russell and Miss Russell, and after this refreshments were served in the large banquet hall.

Among the guests and members present were Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Farley, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, William L. Strong, Gen. Morton T. McMahon, Judges Edward Patterson, Rufus S. Cowing, David McAdam, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Henry Gildersleeve, Henry W. Bookstaver, Charles M. McLean, James Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Russell, August Feigel, German Consul; Luix Tavria, Portuguese Consul; Arturo Baldasano y Topet, Spanish Consul; Mr. Bruwart, French Consul; Mr. and Mrs. Olarovsky.

Mr. H. L. Horton; Mr. Leger, Minister from Hayti, and wife; Chancellor Henry M. McCracken, President University Club, New-York; Ashbel P. Fitch; Charles W. Dayton, Hugh L. Cole, Edward G. Whitaker, President State Bar Association; Charles S. Fairchild, Frank R. Lawrence, President Lotos Club; ex-Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Henry B. Platt, President Fulton Club; Gen. O'Beirne, Gen. Anson G. McCook, A. D. Frissel, Warren Van Norden, C. Williams, Professor Thomas Hunter, E. A. Quintard, James A. Garland, Robert C. Benedict, George W. Wingate, Frederick T. Brown, Philip Brown, R. C. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, R. A. Van Wyck.

The Minneapolis Sails.

GENOA, Oct. 2.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed hence to-day for Constantinople.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The popular favorite for restoring and beautifying the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the lungs.

DIED.

BLACKSTONE.—Norwich, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1896, Emily Norton, widow of Lorenzo Blackstone, aged 76.
Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M.

SHERWOOD.—At Ocean Grove, Oct. 1, 1896, Mrs. Sarah Sherwood, the faithful, loving, and dearly loved missionary for over twelve years at the Old Jerry McAuley Water St. Mission.
A simple funeral service will be held to-day at 1 P. M., at the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,

Will sell at auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY Afternoons, at 3 o'clock,

A Library of General and Miscellaneous Literature, Including Americana, Grolier Club Publications, &c.

WEDNESDAY, and two following days, at 3 o'clock,

An interesting and valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising works in all departments of Literature, including Fine Art Works, Standard Sets of Authors, Americana, Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, &c.

OCTOBER 12th and following days, the library of the late

William R. Williams, S. T. D., LL.D.,

Pastor of the Amity Baptist Church. A very large and varied collection of books gathered during many years.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Primaries will be held for the City and County of New-York on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in each Assembly district at the places hereinafter stated, to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, to be held in the same places on the same date at 9 o'clock P. M.; also to elect three delegates from each Assembly district to a County Convention, to be held at No. 258 West 23d St., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1896, at 5 o'clock P. M.: 1st Assembly District, 17 N. Moore St.; 2d do, 156 Canal St.; 3d do, 212 Spring St.; 4th do, 262 East Broadway; 5th do, 22 Eighth Av.; 6th do, 219 Canal St.; 7th do, 22 Eighth Av.; 8th do, 182 Forsyth St.; 9th do, 258 W. 23d St.; 10th do, 160 Second St.; 11th do, 300 W. 33d St.; 12th do, 642 Grand St.; 13th do, S. E. cor. 45d St. and 9th Av.; 14th do, 266 E. 10th St.; 15th do, 407 W. 47th St.; 16th do, 429 E. Houston St.; 17th do, 832 Ninth Av.; 18th do, 336 E. 19th St.; 19th do, 880 Western Boulevard; 20th do, 223 E. 33d St.; 21st do, 301 W. 118th St.; 22d do, 300 Second Av.; 23d do, 140th St. and Amsterdam Av.; 24th do, 300 E. 61st St.; 25th do, 1 E. 27th St.; 26th do, 1,128 Third Avenue; 27th do, 103 W. 42d St.; 28th do, 170 E. 80th St.; 29th do, Tuxedo Hall, Madison Av. and 59th St.; 30th do, 177 E. 84th St.; 31st do, 67 W. 125th St.; 32d do, 1,917 Second Av.; 33d do, S. W. cor. 116th St. and 3d Av.; 34th do, 161 E. 125th St.; 35th do, 761 E. 166th St.

H. H. SHERMAN, Secretary,
General Committee for New-York County.

SET FREE FROM HIS WIFE.

Chicago Man to Whom a New Set of "Commandments" Was Given.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—William Schmeckebier produced a set of "commandments" in court to-day, as one of the reasons why Judge Haney should grant him a divorce from Tillie Schmeckebier. The Court apparently was surprised when the complainant testified that his wife handed him the "commandments," and said: "That is the way we treat men." The wife's injunctions were in verse, as follows:

These are new commandments ten,
Which wives now make for married men:
1. Remember that I am thy wife,
That thou must cherish me all thy life.
2. Thou shalt not stay out late at night,
When lodges, friends, or clubs invite.
3. Thou shalt not smoke indoor or out,
Or chew tobacco 'round about.
4. Thou shalt with praise receive my pies.
Nor pastry made by me despise.
5. My mother thou shalt strive to please,
And let her live with us in ease.
6. Remember, 'tis thy duty clear
To dress me well throughout the year.
7. Thou shalt in manner mild and meek
Give me thy wages every week.
8. Thou shalt not be a drinking man,
But live on prohibition plan.
9. Thou shalt not flirt, but must allow
Thy wife such freedom, anyhow.
10. Thou shalt get up when baby cries,
And try the child to tranquilize.
These, my commandments, from day to day
Implicitly thou shalt obey.

The complainant said his troubles were not confined to the "commandments." He asserted his wife corresponded with other men. Finally he told her she must leave the house. The complainant says the defendant then departed, leaving a copy of the "poem."

The decree of divorce was granted.

Hovas Attack the French.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Advices from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, say that the Hova insurgents made an attack upon Gen. Galleni, who was in command of a French party traversing the forests en route to the coast, and that three porters of the party were wounded. A state of siege has been proclaimed by the French.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. A. C. McClurg of Chicago is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—John R. Strong of Cambridge, Mass., and R. L. Bryan of Columbia, S. C., are at the Everett.

—J. L. Elliott of Boston and Charles H. Fischer and H. F. Harris of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio and Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Frederick D. Darling of Chicago and Charles Dillingham of Houston, Texas, are at the Normandie.

—Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of Albany and Dwight L. Moody of Northfield, Mass., are at the Park Avenue.

—Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven and William Dudley Foulke of Indiana are at the Waldorf.

—Joseph L. Anderson and J. C. Butler of Cincinnati and Samuel Grifith of Philadelphia are at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. H. H. Leavitt of Somerville, Mass., and E. D. Leavitt of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Windsor.

—Robert Adamson of Atlanta, R. W. Turner of Washington, and J. L. Bassett of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Gen. Selden E. Marvin and Erastus Corning of Albany and H. T. Scott of San Francisco are at the Holland.

—Melville Church of Washington, Oscar Gassett of Boston, and J. H. Maxwell of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—A. B. Williams of Boston, J. F. Jamson of Atlanta, and L. S. Kirkhart of Syracuse are at the Union Square.

—W. B. Stevens of Boston, William Campbell of Pittsburg, and J. C. Heald of Washington are at the Westminster.

—A. B. Wheeler of New-Orleans, Charles W. Hastings of Boston, and W. H. Harding of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany and Congressman D. F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., are at the Grand Union.

—M. von Hengelmüller, Austrian Minister at Washington, Judge Francis M. Finch of Ithaca, and Princess Ruspoli are at the Cambridge.

—Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, R. S. Humgerford of Watertown, N. Y., and James H. Webb of New-Haven are at the New-Netherland.

—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and ex-Congressman William C. Mayburry of Michigan and Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

Genius and Degeneration.

A Study in Psychology. By Dr. William Hirsch. Translated from the second edition of the German work. Uniform with "Degeneration." Large 8vo. Cloth, $3.50.

Dr. Hirsch's acute and suggestive study of modern tendencies was begun before "Degeneration" was published, with the purpose of presenting entirely opposite deductions and conclusions. The appearance of Dr. Nordau's famous book, with its criticisms upon Dr. Hirsch's position, enabled the latter to extend the scope of his work, which becomes a scientific answer to Dr. Nordau, although this was not its specific purpose originally. Dr. Nordau has startled the reading world by his cry of "Degeneration"; Dr. Hirsch opposes his conclusions by demonstrating the difference between "Genius" and "Degeneration," and analyzing the social, literary, and artistic manifestations of the day dispassionately and with a wealth of suggestive illustrations. In a brilliant explanation of the psychology of genius, he shows that Lombroso and Nordau make no distinction between scientific genius based upon hard work and artistic genius; nor between genius and talent. He points to Goethe as an example of a perfectly developed genius. He answers specifically Nordau's claim that this is an age of hysterical disorder, and after an extended, brilliant, and informing discussion of Art and Insanity, in which he shows himself a confirmed Wagnerian, he summarizes his conclusions by absolutely declining to accept Nordau's point of view. It is safe to say that the book is one which must be read by every reader of Nordau, and should be read by every intelligent person who wishes to understand the spirit of his time and the lessons which history teaches the psychologist.

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HE FELL THREE STORIES.

The Boy Struck an Awning and Was Caught by a Passer-By.

Five-year-old Charles Reilly is the son of Martin Reilly, a laborer, who lives on the third floor of a tenement house at 808 Columbus Avenue. He was playing yesterday on the fire escape with his seven-year-old brother, Willie. The two little fellows climbed upon the rail to get a better view of what was going on below, when Charley, the younger one, toppled over and fell headlong.

In his descent the little boy struck the awning in front of a store below, and bounced out over the sidewalk. An unknown laborer who was passing at that moment looked up just in time to see the little body bounce from the awning, and caught it. The boy's mother, on learning what had happened, ran down stairs and was met in the hallway by the laborer, who placed her boy in her arms, and then hurried away. She refused to allow the boy to be taken to a hospital, but later in the day Agent Agnew of the Gerry society found, instead of having only a broken finger, as was at first supposed, the child's spine had been injured, and he was unable to walk. He is now at the Manhattan Hospital. He is not believed to be in a critical condition.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The marriage of Miss Schaefer of Harrisburg, Penn., to Gen. Mindil of the Hotel Majestic, is announced to take place on Oct. 22, at the loung woman's home, Harrisburg, Penn. On their return the couple will live at the Majestic. Gen. Mindil is a veteran of the late war. He holds an important position in the Custom House of this port, as an expert inspector of gems. He is a widower, and has one son about twenty-three years old.

—The announcement that the wedding of Miss Mary D. Beales to J. Rich Steers would be postponed on account of the sickness of the bride's mother, was denied yesterday. As Mrs. Beales is quite ill, the cards have been limited to the family circles of the contracting parties. Miss Beales is a granddaughter of the late Eugent Kelly. Mr. Steers is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines, and is a practical electrician.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Winfield Gilmore will return to town next week. Mrs. Gilmore was Miss Helen Louise Hitchcock, and her marriage to Mr. Gilmore occurred last June. The couple will soon give a reception at their city residence, 104 West Seventy-sixth Street.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Fredericka Davis Suydam, daughter of Charles C. Suydam, to Edward Augustus Weeks. The wedding will take place Oct. 8, at noon, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris's daughter, Miss Vivian Sartoris, is to be presented at Washington this season. After that she will reside in New-York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park are at their place at Haviland Farms, White Plains, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Foote of 10 West Forty-sixth Street are at home from Oceanic.

—James J. Van Alen and Miss May Van Alen will sail for Europe the end of this month.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird are at their country place, Green Ledge, Hempstead, L. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

BELLES LETTRES.

TRAVEL AND TALK.

My 100,000 Miles of Travel. By Rev. H. R. Haweis, author of "Music and Morals," &c. Small 8vo, with two portraits, 2 vols., $5.00 net.

He gives much information that is new and personal concerning Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Phillips Brooks, Lowell, Howells, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Stowe, and other eminent persons in whom his numerous readers will be interested. It is altogether an exceedingly diverting, refreshing, and instructive work.

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Her recollections include so many of the notable literary and musical people of the last century that every page is interesting. Both Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt she knew intimately. Her story is told in a charmingly artless manner which is very delightful.

LETTERS TO THE CLERGY

on the Lord's Prayer and the Church. By John Ruskin. Edited by the Rev. T. A. Malleson. 12mo, handsomely printed, $1.50.

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By J. M. Barrie. Crown, 8vo, in handsome binding, $2.00.

Illustrated with about seventy-five photographs taken in "Thrums" (Kirriemuir) by Clifton Johnson.

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and Modern Life. By the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, author of "Tennyson, His Life and Work," &c. Crown 8vo, probably $1.50.

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PREPARING FOR THE LEAGUE.

Republicans Expect a Big Gathering at Syracuse Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Republican League of the State of New-York, at Syracuse, Oct. 8, promises to be the largest assemblage ever held by the organization.

Previous to the mass meeting there will be a street parade which will include many visiting and all the local clubs. An interesting feature of the parade will be the bicycle division, with about 1,000 wheelmen in line. Company A, Boys in Blue, of Rochester and several other well-equipped and well-drilled companies, will take part.

A cash prize of $50 will be given to the Republican club outside of Syracuse sending the largest number of members to the convention. Each club is entitled to send three delegates and three alternates.

Frank S. Black Republican nominee for Governor, and Timothy L. Woodruff, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, will address the mass meeting. Other speakers will be Judge Lansing of Lincoln, Neb.; D. D. Woodmansee, President of the National Republican League, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the Woman's Republican Association.

NEW TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Chicago and St. Louis Lines Forming a Freight Agreement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A new traffic association, made up of the Chicago and St. Louis lines, and to be known as the Chicago and St. Louis Traffic Association, is being organized, and if plans now under consideration do not fall through, Horace Tucker, now General Traffic Manager of the Hammond Belt Line, is to be the Commissioner.

The formation of the new association has been kept quiet, but all the roads running between the two cities have agreed to sign, and it is understood that the association will be in working order in ten days.

The organization will deal strictly with freight traffic, and be similar in its plan to the Central Freight Association. The roads to join are the Illinois Central, Alton, Wabash, Vandalia, and Big Four. The prime mover in bringing about the creation of the association was the Illinois Central.

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IN PREPARATION.
Jane. In Lotos Library.

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By Charles Conrad Abbott. Profusely illustrated by William Everett Cram. Crown 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, $2.00.

This latest work of Dr. Abbott's is quite independent of his former volume, "The Birds About Us," though dealing with our feathered friends in a similar vein of loving gossip, mixed with easily remembered facts. It is elaborately illustrated by the sympathetic hand of William Everett Cram, as thorough a student of birds as Dr. Abbott. The cuts are reproductions of delicate pen-and-ink drawings, which give a surprising likeness of the bird depicted, color suggestions being made by the gradations of tone. There are eighty pictures, some full-page illustrations, some embedded in the text, and these cover very fully the whole range of bird life in our midst.

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"The curiosity of those who ask what it is that makes Rosa Nouchette Carey so popular can easily be gratified. Her stories, while interesting in themselves, have a moral charm that emanates from the principal characters. It teaches without preaching, it lifts the reader into a fine atmosphere without lecturing."—New-York Morning Journal.

Bill Nye's Posthumous Work.

A COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

From the Druids to the Reign of Henry VIII. By Bill Nye. With many illustrations by W. M. Goodes and A. M. Richards. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $1.25.

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FAST YACHT BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR CHARLES R. FLINT.

Her Guaranteed Speed Thirty-eight Miles an Hour—Can Be Changed into a Torpedo Boat, with a Powerful Battery, in Three Days—Fittings to be Luxurious—Full Description of the Pleasure Craft and Dangerous Fighting Vessel.

Charles R. Flint is having a yacht built that will be the fastest boat afloat. She is to have a guaranteed speed of thirty-three knots, or thirty-eight statute miles, an hour. The new yacht was designed by Charles D. Mosher, who designed the Feiseen, Norwood, Nada, Yankee Doodle, and other fast boats. She will be 122 feet long on the water line, 12½ feet beam, and 4 feet draught.

The Powerful Machinery.

The new boat is fitted with twin screws and quadruple expansion engines of 2,000 horse power. It is also fitted with independent air, feed, and circulating pumps, and an electric light plant capable of supplying sixty incandescent lights and a powerful searchlight, and is provided with blower engines for suplying air for forced draught to the boilers, surface condenser, and bilge pumps, and six powerful ejectors having a combined pumping capacity of over 100 tons of water per hour. Steam will be furnished with two Mosher water tube boilers similar to those now under construction for the new torpedo boats of the United States Navy, aggregating over 11,000 horse power.

The boat is subdivided by six steel bulkheads into seven water-tight compartments, and her coal bunker capacity will be sufficient to carry her across the Atlantic.

Forward there is a collision bulkhead and crew's quarters having accommodations for eight men, and fitted with eight folding berths, toilet, wash basin, and ample locker room. There is a double stateroom for the engineer and Captain, fitted with desks, two berths, two large clothes presses, and wash basin.

Then comes a large galley, extending the full width of the boat and 8 feet long, fitted with a large ice chest, range, sink, tables, closets, fresh-water tanks, and a large storeroom. A stairway leads from the galley to the main deck.

The pilothouse is 12 feet long and is to be fitted with seats around the sides. Here will be the steering wheel, compass, binnacle, engine-room telegraph, speaking tubes, and chart racks. On top of the house will be a powerful searchlight. There is to be a bridge abaft the pilothouse, which is also fitted with steering wheel, binnacle, and compass.

Next to the galley comes the machinery space. Abaft of this, on the starboard side, comes a large pantry, which is connected with the galley by a dumbwaiter. There is also a large storeroom, while on the port side there is a toilet, bathroom, gun racks, bath, &c.

A Commodious Saloon.

For a boat of her size, the saloon will be very commodious and very tastefully decorated. It will be eighteen feet long, and the full width of the boat. Richly upholstered settees with lockers and drawers underneath will be on each side of the room. At the forward end will be an open fire grate, and in the corners will be buffets and a library. It will also have an automatic-playing piano and a large musical box. The former work will be of satin and tulip wood. It will be lighted by numerous clusters of incandescent lights of variegated colors and be fitted with a unique system of switches controlling the various colored lights. There is an elliptical trunk over one saloon which provides excellent ventilation from numerous windows. The saloon is so arranged as to be converted into three staterooms.

Abaft the saloon there is a large toilet room fitted with bath, water closet, wash basin, and hot and cold running water.

Then comes the owner's stateroom, which is nine feet long and the full width of the boat, and is fitted with two berths, a large dressing case, and numerous wardrobes and clothes presses, desk, toilet bath, and hot and cold running water. This room is elaborately lighted by a main cluster of lights overhead and numerous other lights conveniently arranged. It is also fitted with a large skylight.

The deck is particularly roomy, being clear of all the usual houses. The yacht will be provided with a large naphtha launch and dinghy, and a portable folding boat.

While it will be seen that nothing is wanting to make the boat a beautiful pleasure yacht, at the same time it will be borne in mind that this boat is so designed that in an emergency it can be transferred in three days into one of the fastest, most powerful, and dangerous torpedo boats afloat.

The whole forward portion of the deck and pilothouse are so constructed that they can be readily removed and replaced by turtle back and conning tower, as well as another conning tower aft, both fitted with independent steering gear. Its armament will consist of two fourteen-inch automobile torpedoes, one of them being situated at the stern, and commanding almost an all-around fire, and one right abaft the forward conning tower, training to fire on either side throughout 140 degrees.

There will also be fitted one six-pounder rapid-fire gun on each side of the conning towers, and two one-pounder rapid-firing guns on either side of the deck amidship; thus, as a torpedo boat, it will not only have a high speed, but will have a higher powered battery than has ever been fitted on a torpedo boat before.

Mr. Flint's Interest in Yachting.

Mr. Flint has always been largely interested in shipbuilding and yachting, and was a member of the syndicate which built and ran the Vigilant. He previously owned the Gracie, which took more prizes than any other yacht in her class. Since that time he has owned a large number of notable steam yachts, among which were the Javelin, Feiseen, and the Nada. It has always been his ambition to own a boat of the highest speed, together with sufficient accommodations for cruising and entertaining a large party, and thus enabling him to combine business with pleasure.

He also had the Javelin and the Feiseen transformed into torpedo boats and furnished to the Brazilian Government, and the yacht now under construction is so designed that it may be readily converted into a torpedo boat of the most modern type in three days' time. Mr. Flint had also sold a large number of war vessels to different foreign Governments, among which were the Itata, to the Chilean Government, and the cruiser Esmeralda to the Japanese Government. At the time of the Brazilian revolt, in 1893, Mr. Flint also supplied them a large amount of war material, and a whole fleet of war vessels, consisting of two improvised cruisers, which were known as the Nictheroy and the Andrada, the Ericsson Destroyer, the Pirating, and a number of other torpedo boats, known as the Roty, the Moxoto, and the Inhanduay.

LAST DAY AT GRAVESEND.

Eight Races to Wind Up the Sport at the Brooklyn Track.

The Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will be brought to a close this afternoon, the card calling for eight races, chief of which is the private sweepstakes for two-year-olds in which Challenger, Voter, and Cleophus will try conclusions.

There will probably be less of the loose talk about horses not trying and about races being fixed than has been the case for some weeks. Yesterday a number of the professional layers met Robert Pinkerton, who told them that such talk must cease unless there are good grounds for the accusations. In case there are such, he asked them to report such cases to the Stewards for a thorough investigation. This they agreed to do, and manifested a disposition to assist in every way in clearing up the situation. They promised to do all they could to help The Jockey Club to put an end to practices that even savor of dishonesty, it being pointed out to them that it was more to their benefit than that of any other class of racegoers to have absolutely clean sport. So the public may hope for a cessation of the talk about dishonest racing that has come from certain layers of the odds for the rest of the season.

Following are the horses entered for the several races this afternoon, with the weights they will have to carry:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Our Johnny, 111 pounds; Purse Proud, 111; Tobias, 111; Contractor, 111; L. B., 108; Myrtle L., 108; One Chance, 108; Valorous, 108; Miss Lillian, 108; Floridas, 108.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Buckwa, 114 pounds; Damien, 108; Tom Cromwell, 108; Hazlet, 108; Bellport, 107; Eloroy, 99; Premier, 98; Chugnut, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Private sweepstakes; five furlongs. Challenger, 115 pounds; Voter, 115; Cleophus, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Holly Handicap; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. George Rose, 118 pounds; Royal Rose, 113; Casseopia, 111; Sunny Slope, 111; Tragedian, 102; Storm King, 102; Passover, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Ocean View Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. The Winner, 120 pounds; Roundsman, 118; Peep o' Day, 117; Souffle, 116; Ben Eder, 113; Captive, 111; Ramiro, 105; Volley, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Harrington, 111 pounds; Tremargo, 108; The Swain, 107; Runaway, 107; Ingomar, 101; Whipcord, 99; Patrol, 96; Amanda V., 96; Juno, 96; Dolando, 96; Graciosa, 92.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Braw Lad, 111 pounds; Arabian, 111; St. Roque, 111; Motorman, 111; Bragalone, 111; Confession, 111; Musician, 108; Minnie Alphonso, 108; Prisoner, 108.

EIGHTH RACE.—Hurdle race; two and one-half miles; over ten hurdles. Midgley, 158 pounds; Southerner, 152; St. Luke, 142; Hustler, 135; Woodford, 133; Alakuma, 130.

American Horses in England.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The principal event at the Newmarket meeting to-day was the running of the Rous Memorial Stakes for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. It was won by Leopold de Rothschild's filly Goletta, by Galopin-Biserta, with Mr. Fairie's Eager second and Lord Stanley's Arc-en-ciel third.

Pierre Lorillard's colt Berzak won the Rutland Stakes, at six furlongs. His Sensation filly, Pigeon Wing, ran unplaced in a selling race, at five furlongs, and his filly, Anisette II., also failed to get a place in the Bretby Welter Handicap, at six furlongs.

Sale of Pepper Trotting Stock.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—At the sale of trotting stock of the R. P. Pepper estate, at Midway, yesterday, forty-seven animals were sold, averaging $150. Acolyte, the noted stallion on which Coxey rode to Washington during his memorable march, brought the best price, $5,100. Norval, 2:14¾, brown horse, fourteen years, by Electioneer, sold for $1,200, to Miss Pepper. Classic, 2:27¾, bay mare, eight years, by Acolyte, dam by Almont, Jr., went to James Gray of New-York for $400. Bay colt, yearling, by Onward, dam by Dictator, went to W. H. Davis of Washington, Penn., for $1,050.

Horse Show in Orange.

NEWARK, Oct. 2.—The members of the Orange Riding and Driving Club will hold a horse show, Nov. 4, 5, and 6, in their clubhouse.

YALE DECLINES TO PLAY.

Does Not Accept the Football Challenge from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The expected declination of Yale College to Pennsylvania's challenge for a football game this season has been received by the university authorities.

The correspondence on the subject follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1896.

The Yale Football Association, New-Haven, Conn.:

Gentlemen: The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, at the last meeting of its Board of Directors, instructed me to communicate with the Yale Football Association, and challenge it to a match game of football, to be played during the coming Autumn by its 'Varsity team against the 'Varsity team of the University of Pennsylvania. The game shall be played at such time and place as shall be mutually agreeable.

In accordance with the foregoing, I take pleasure in forwarding to you this challenge, and shall be gratified to receive your reply at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant, JOHN NEILL,
Secretary A. A. U. P.

Capt. Murphy sent the following acknowledgment of the challenge to Mr. Neill:

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Aug. 21, 1896.

John Neill, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 17th inst., I will say that any action which the Football Association may take will of necessity be delayed until after college opens.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK T. MURPHY.

Yale's final answer, declining the challenge, follows:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30, 1896.

President of Pennsylvania University Football Association:

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for your esteemed favor, in reply to which I beg to say that, while for many reasons our association would be very glad to arrange the game you offer, yet there are conditions on account of which, at the present time, it would be undesirable to deviate from the existing arrangements of our schedule. Believe me, with best wishes, very truly yours. F. E. GARRISON,
President Y. U. F. B. A.

BALTIMORE TAKES THE FIRST.

The Champions Win the First Game of the Temple Cup Series.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The first game of the Temple Cup series of 1896 was played at Union Park this afternoon, and after a remarkably brilliant exhibition, placed to the credit of the champions by the score of 7 to 1. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Quinn, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	McKean, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	4	5	1
Jenn'gs, ss	2	3	3	5	1	McAleer, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Zimmer, c	0	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	McGarr, 3b	0	0	2	5	1
Reitz, 2b	0	1	4	1	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	0	1	0	0	O'Con'r, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Rob'son, c	0	2	7	0	0	Blake, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hoffer, p	0	1	0	2	0	Young, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Wallace	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	13	27	10	1	Total	1	5	27	17	4

*Wallace batted in place of Young in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 1. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 4; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 5. Three-base hits—McKean, Hoffer, Keeler. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Jennings, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Childs. Stolen bases—McAleer, Kelley, (2,) Brodie. Double play—Reitz, Jennings, and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Emslie.

AUSTRALIANS WILL PROBABLY LOSE.

Last Game Shows Them in Poor Form and Philadelphia Starts Well.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The third and last game of the series of the cricket matches between the Australian team and an eleven representing Philadelphia began this afternoon on the Merion Cricket Club grounds, and when play ceased this afternoon for the day the outlook for the victory was more favorable for the home players than the most hopeful of their adherents dared expect. The score:

AUSTRALIANS—FIRST INNING.

F. A. Iredale, b. King	17
J. Darling, c. Coates, b. P. H. Clark	11
G. Giffen, c. sub Biddle, b. P. H. Clark	19
C. Hill, b. P. H. Clark	9
S. E. Gregory, c. Coates, b. King	23
H. Donnan, s. Brown, b. King	19
G. H. S. Trout, c. Patterson, b. King	3
J. J. Kelly, c. Wood, b. P. H. Clark	1
E. Jones, s. Brown, b. P. H. Clark	2
H. Trumble, not out	6
T. R. MacKibbin, b. King	2
Extras	18
Total	121

Runs at the fall of each wicket—Australians: 27, 36, 41, 70, 102, 108, 109, 110, 112, 121.

PHILADELPHIANS—FIRST INNING.

G. S. Patterson, not out	28
A. M. Wood, not out	33
Extras	4
Total	65

END OF LOCAL RACING SEASON.

Cycle Contests on the Track to Close with Three Meets.

Bicycle track racing for the season will practically end in this vicinity to-day with three open meets, for which many riders in both classes have made nominations. The tournament of the Vim Bicycle Club at Waverly Park, N. J., ought to be especially interesting by reason of the presence of the National circuit fliers. The first race in this meet will be started at 2:30 o'clock.

The meet at White Plains, under the auspices of the Westchester Cycling League, ought to prove an attraction, having as it has 211 collective entries. This will be held in conjunction with the Westchester County Fair, which ends to-day. A multicycle race will be the big feature of the card. Not all the machines used will be of the same size, a fact which should make the affair doubly interesting and uncertain. The entry list includes riders for a sextuplet, two triplets, one tandem, and a single wheel.

The multicycle event will be a handicap at two miles. The entries and allotments follow:

Sextuplet Team—C. S Henshaw, C. O'Connor, C. Schwarz, W. Sharples, C. Leibold, and C. Granger, Yellow Fellow Club, (scratch.)

Triplet Team—H. Bryan, R. E. Hovey, and W. Fressel, Harlem Wheelmen, (60 yards.)

Triplet Team—A. S. Jungkind, J. W. Judge, and F. A. Nagle, Yellow Fellow Club, (30 yards.)

Tandem Team—H. Y. Bedell and C. K. Stevens, Riverside Wheelmen, (100 yards.)

Single—W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (200 yards.)

Owing to the large entry list the White Plains meet will begin promptly at 1:30 o'clock.

The other track meet will take place this evening at Olympia Park, where an attractive list of races will be run off under the direction of Fred Titus.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Franklin W. Loucks, for several years President of the Kings County Wheelmen and Secretary of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at the time of its organization, died at the home of his brother, A. C. D. Loucks, at Pompton, N. J., on Thursday. The funeral service will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Pompton, to-day on the arrival of the 12:40 train over the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad.

—L. Hunken of the Bushwick Wheelmen believes he won the five-mile time prize in the road race in Brooklyn last Wednesday, and his club will protest against Laws being awarded the prize. The difference in the men's handicaps and their positions at the finish could only result in Hunken's getting the prize, so his clubmates assert.

—The members' races of the Pequod Club of Brooklyn will be held this afternoon at Dunton, L. I. Following the races there will be a carnival and lawn fete for the cyclists.

—Chairman Gideon having refused to sanction the proposed Southern racing circuit unless a certain number of men would agree to follow it, the plans have been abandoned.

LESS WINE FOR THE ANCIENTS.

Baltimore's Mayor Vetoes the $6,000 Idea for Boston Guests.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston are not likely to be as handsomely entertained when they visit this city next Tuesday as was intended when the programme was made up a few days ago. It is even suggested that they may decide not to come to Baltimore at all.

Mayor Hooper this afternoon announced that he had decided to veto the City Council resolution appropriating $6,000 wherewith a special committee was to provide eatables and drinkables ad libitum in the interest of the "Honorable Ancients."

The Mayor stated that the fund from which the appropriation was to be taken was not available for such purposes. The ordinance provided that the money should come from an unexpended balance of a school fund.

Many parents, whose children cannot be taken care of in the present cramped condition of the city's public schools, held indignation meetings because of the action of the City Council, and vigorously put their protests to what they term "reckless extravagance" before the Mayor. Some of the Baltimore newspapers also engaged in the fight against "free wine," sixty cases of which were reported to have been ordered for an afternoon luncheon.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S ALLIANCE.

Grand Trunk Trains from Oct. 15 Will Go Through Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A close traffic deal between the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies will go into effect Oct. 15 by which all Grand Trunk trains to and from the East will go through Buffalo. The change is an important one and means that when Spring opens the alliance between the two railroads will bring about an increase in the train service between Chicago and New-York and a shortening in the running schedule. The Lehigh Valley's Black Diamond special, instead of running only from New-York to Buffalo, will run through to Chicago.

This intention on the part of the Grand Trunk to help the Lehigh Valley with a fast schedule may result, so it is said, in the decision on the part of the Vanderbilt lines to put on the long-promised twenty-hour train between Chicago and the Atlantic.

All New-York trains of the Grand Trunk system heretofore have run to Suspension Bridge and thence by way of Tonawanda to Batavia Junction. When the branch from Tonawanda to Depew goes into operation trains will run direct to Buffalo, thus creating a new line of competition for travel between Chicago and Buffalo.

TROUBLE FOR ODD FELLOWS.

Many Lodges in Illinois Illegally Organized.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 2.—In a case in the Champaign Court to-day brought to hold the Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Sadorus individually liable on a promissory note which they had signed as such Trustees, Judge Wright made a ruling that will leave all the subordinate lodges of that order in the State organized since 1872 without any corporate existence, should his view of the law be sustained by the Supreme Court.

The Court ruled that the incorporation act of 1872 in this State prescribed the only manner in which corporations would be formed in Illinois, and that subordinate lodges organized since that law took effect have really no corporate existence unless organized in accordance with the statute.

The ruling, if sustained, will affect the legal status of the property of two local lodges that have buildings of their own, and will reach to a large number of lodges all over the State.

A Convict Tried and Convicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Anton Ballman, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, was tried in the County Court to-day on an indictment charging assault in the first degree in having last Summer stabbed John Cosgrove, another convict, with a knife in the right side, piercing the lung. The wounded man came very near dying as the result. The prisoner was convicted. Judge Lent sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, this term to begin at the expiration of the term he is now serving.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, cloudy in the morning, followed by fair, northeasterly winds, brisk on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, north to east winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, probably followed in southern portion by showers, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair and variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, possibly followed by local showers in northern portions, variable winds, cooler in Northern Mississippi. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, probably followed by local showers Saturday night, winds shifting to southeasterly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, partly cloudy weather and local showers, southeasterly winds and warmer. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, winds shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, generally fair, but possibly local showers in eastern portion, slightly cooler, variable winds. TENNESSEE, fair, preceded in western portion by threatening weather and probably local showers, cooler in western portion, north to east winds. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by cloudy weather in eastern portion, westerly winds and slightly warmer. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly, slightly warmer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer, light to fresh east winds. INDIANA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in northern portions, wind shifting to southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, light to fresh east to south winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, south to west winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy, probably local showers in northwest portion, cooler, northwesterly winds.

Stole a Toy Bank Containing $430.

James P. McCann of 112 First Place, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the Third Precinct yesterday that some one had stolen a small savings bank, containing $430, belonging to his child.

Mrs. McCann put the safe containing the money in a bureau drawer on Thursday, and covered it over with a cloth. She went shopping, while her sister-in-law went to Prospect Park with the two McCann children. When Mrs. McCann opened the drawer on her return home the money was gone.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D & 71ST STS., N.Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.
Occupies a full block, fronting beautiful Central Park; represents a cost of nearly four million dollars; it contains 600 rooms and parlors; 245 bathrooms, besides spacious Foyer, Conversational and Promenade Halls, Parlors, Reading and Music Rooms, Winter Garden, Public and Private Dining and Ball Rooms.
Cuisine unsurpassed. Moderate prices. Cafe, elegant Billiard Hall, Bowling Alley and Shuffle Board for ladies and gentlemen. Orchestral music every evening, also in the Private Rustic and Palm Gardens, which are exclusively for the guests and their friends. Ideal resort for tourists and transient guests.
The Majestic will continue as heretofore to cater to a refined and select patronage only. References required of parties not personally known to the management.
It is situated within one block of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated and Broadway Cable Cars, and within twenty minutes of the Shopping and Theatre Districts.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING, SEPT. 7 TO OCT. 3.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
Boats leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, 1:10 P. M.
Boats leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., (Culver Route,) 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M.
Brooklyn Bridge.—Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every half hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 34th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
22 and 24 East 91st St.
Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th.
MISS DAY and MISS REED.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL
will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1. Only 40 pupils received. Individual attention given. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily from 9 to 12:30 at the school building.
177 WEST 79TH ST.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.
109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 23.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 23.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
Miss RUTH MERINGTON, }
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 170 West 75th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
(Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

BRANCH KINDERGARTEN TO BE OPENED
Monday, Oct. 5th, by the MISSES MERINGTON at 140 West 137th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Reopens Oct. 1.
315 Madison Av.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens October 1st.
Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 128th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 231
East 17th St., N. Y. Reopens Sept. 30. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
30, 32 & 34 East 57th Street.
Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

133d Year.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head master.
Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

HARVARD SCHOOL
REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
(Episcopal.)
6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Sq. are, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.
Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.
L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR'SLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 62d St.
Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines.
Thorough and Attractive.
Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood.
JAMES W. MOREY,
Lakewood, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Two Business Buildings—Some Notable Leases.

The Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Peter M. Stewart to a Mr. Day, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 326 West Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 60 by 100.

Messrs. Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for John T. Williams to an investor, at something under $100,000, the six-story and basement business building, 95 to 99 Hudson Street and 171 Franklin Street, 50 by 100 by 25 by 23½.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Robert B. Suckley the five-story business building 30 Beekman Street, 23.7 by 85.11.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have rented for John Jacob Astor, on a ten-year lease, the entire building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, to Beltaire, Lurch & Co. They have also leased to J. C. Stratton & Co., for five years, the entire upper part of the building on the northeast corner of Waverley Place and Mercer Street, and for Mr. Henry Corn to Messrs. E. M. Blatt & Co., several lofts in the new building now being erected on the northwest corner of Greene Street and Waverley Place. The same firm of brokers has leased for the Bruner estate, seven lofts in the new building now being erected at 115 to 121 Wooster Street, running through to 433 West Broadway, for a long term of years.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to Charles H. Haubert, at $18,800, the three-story brick dwelling 224 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 13 to 19 East One Hundred and First Street, for four five-story brick flats, by Edward C. Sheehy and Michael Regan of 1,229 Lexington Avenue, owners; cost, $80,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, by Christian Goetz of 32 Delancey Street, owner; cost, $36,000.

Gerard Avenue, east side, 639 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story and attic frame stable and wagon shed, by Peter F. T. Hansen of 846 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $950.

Minford Place, east side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Annette Olsen of 278 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $4,000.

Jerome Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Louis Bruner of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $4,000.

Freeman Street, south side, 50 feet west of Vyse Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, by James Larkin of 136 East Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 8? Columbia Street, alterations to a three, one and four story brick hotel, ballroom, dwelling, and shop, by Frederick Kaffermann of 32 Maiden Lane, owner; Samuel Gross and David Elsler, lessees; cost, $2,500.

No. 880 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by Conrad Albelt of 843 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

No. 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, alterations to a one-story brick stable by J. J. O'Donoughue of 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; David Dahlman of 209 East Twenty-fourth Street, lessee; cost, $1,500.

No. 375 Willis Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling by Margaret Kelly, owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 2.

128TH ST, 101 West; Louis Schiefer and another to Arthur E. Wood..... $1
148TH ST, 403 West; William Broadbelt to Charles S. Lynch..... 100
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, individually and as executrix, to Estelle Jacobs and another..... 9,000
BROADWAY, n s, 848; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Susie T. Lynes..... 22,500
150TH ST, 554 West; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Charles A. Muth and wife. 1
170TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Frank Winterhalter and wife to Anton Weinig..... 10,000
HUDSON ST, 420; Mary E. Flannery to Neil A. Flannery..... 1
MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Harris Mendelsohn and others to Anthony De Maria.. 16,000
RIDGE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Mary A. Macdonald to David Jacobowitz..... 25,000
2D AV, 605; Amanda V. Holmes and another to Anna O. Welsh..... 1
48TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 43x25x37.6; George Scott to Marie G. Scott..... 1
84TH ST, n s, 304.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 39.6x102.2; Thomas F. Hagan to John M. Rankin..... 80,000
42D ST, 635; Anna O. Welsh to Amanda V. Holmes..... 1
PARK AV, n e corner of 103d St, ½ block x 37.5; Park Av, s e corner of 103d St, ½ block x 64; 103d St, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 78.6x ½ block; Max Marx to Morris L. Ernst..... 1
CHRYSTIE ST, 219; John Ulrich to Pauline Yedel..... 1
ELTON AV, s e corner of William St, 142x155x212.2, ½ part; Dora D. Scheffer to Amelia G. Friedman..... 1
3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 25x 92.7x25x95.3; Jane P. McComb and husband to Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association, New-York..... 1
154TH ST, s s, east ½ of Lot 535, map of Melrose, South; Rosina Vith to Donald Robertson and another..... 100
122D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 100.11; Henry Gans to Eva Levy..... 1
BROOK AV, n e corner of 138th St, 100.6 x259.6x100x250; George Reichardt and wife to Louis Reichardt..... 1
GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lafayette St, 25x105.11x25.4x101; William G. Miller to Susan LeRoy Miller..... 1
BROADWAY ALLEY, 3; Lewis Z. Bach to Stephen H. Jackson..... 100
107TH ST, s s, 200.8 ft e of 3d Av, 43.8 x100.11; Barnett Cohen and wife to Israel Schultz..... 18,000
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; Land Company C. of Edenwald to Charles H. Beatcher. 1,600
107TH ST, Lot 229, map of Unionport, 100x 108; Patrick S. Fanning and another to Manhattan College..... 1
15TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Philip Bohnet to John C. Fahl. 1
20TH AV, n s, east 25 feet of Lot 884, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x114; James Tichborne and wife to William Pearson..... 1
WALNUT ST, s s, 50 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Katharina Rossi to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 1
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 75x225; Eliza M. Nicholls, as executrix, to Jasper N. Raymond..... 18,000
LOT 214, Block F, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Martin Erlandsen..... 550
LOT 196, Block E, same map; same to Isaac D. Aiken and wife..... 600
FOX AV, e s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Charles W. Oakes to Michael Trezza..... 350
MADISON AV, n w s, 283 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 25x186; William F. Gallivan and wife and another to Catharine M. Robinson..... 4,000
BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x50; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Henry Wendling and wife..... 1
MINFORD PLACE, w s, Lot 756, map of Section C Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Mons Johnsen and another..... 100
JANSEN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 88x75; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Sophie Schloendorff..... 100
VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s w corner of Wicker Place, 100x50; William Fernschild and wife to Frederick P. Hummel. 5,100
HOWARD ST, 11; Albert Kellerhouse and wife to Edward F. Browning..... 1
LOT 200, w of East End Av, 42.2 ft n of 81st St, runs north 20x west 112.7 to Riverside Drive x south 20.4x east 108.9; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Frank L. Smith..... 100
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 78.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; Israel Lesser and wife to Joseph Lilienthal..... 16,000
120TH ST, n s, 457 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Royal S. Crane, referee, to James M. Fitzsimons..... 16,800
107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; John Cullen and wife to Theodore Goetze..... 100
FOREST AV, w s, 277.1 ft n of Home St, 19.8x87.7; Charles Hohl and wife to Nicholas Eckert and wife..... 17,500
CATHARINE ST, 86; Lasmmlein Buttenwieser and others to Simon Schlansky..... 1
MARKET ST, 50; Simon Schlansky and wife to Cornelius Daniels..... 23,000
46TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; John Etling to Harry Mers and wife..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Frank A. Aces, referee, to Karl M. Wallach..... 11,500
77TH ST, 328 East; Moses K. Wallach to Moses Cohn..... 28,500
LENOX AV, 484; Albert P. Hallock and wife to Charles A. Tier..... 1
129TH ST, 633 East; Samuel E. Duffy and wife to William Kuehe and wife.. 21,000
137TH ST, n s, 587.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.6x100; Edward H. Pirsson to Bernhard Ruhe..... 5,500
157TH ST, n s, part of Lot 191, map of the village of Melrose, 16.6x100; George Stolz and wife to Otto Pahle..... 6,500
139TH ST, e s, 126.8 ft w of Willis Av, 25.7x100; Samuel E. Duffy and wife to Eugene T. Hawkins..... 19,500
161ST ST, n e corner of Cauldwell Av, 22x 99.11; George J. Fernschild and wife to Herman A. Rippe..... 10
135TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Helen D. Bogart to Charles Wahlig and another..... 3,000

Recorded Leases.

ARMSTRONG, John, to Henry Saqui; 4,203 3d Av, 5 years..... $800
BLUM, Isaac, to Hugo Meyer; 51 East 80th St, 3 years..... 2,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Sebastian Volpe and another; 224 and 236 East 29th St, 6 years..... 1,740
HEIN, Frances, to James McDonald; 2,158 3d Av, s w corner of 118th St, 5 years.. 4,800
HAWKINS, Abial M., and another, executors, to Albert H. Bultman; 342 Canal St, 5 5-12 years..... 4,500
HIGGINS, James, to Edward Stewart; n e corner 2d Av and 79th St, 3 9-12 years..... 2,400
MORLOCK, Henrietta, to Annie Meden; 1,026 Westchester Av, 5 years....$540 to 600
NICHOLSON, Edward, to William C. Moore, Jr.; n e corner of 8th Av and 116th St, store, &c., 5 years..... 3,600
PRICE, Hattie E., to Dr. J. T. C. O'Donohue; 335 West 48th St, 3 years.. 900
WALLENSTEIN, Henry, and wife to Nathan Cohen; 2,805 3d Av, 3 years..$1,200 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Christian, to William H. Hall, Jr.; 221 West 120th St, 3 years.....$18,600
BOWKER, Benjamin, to Jane Gilfeather; s corner of High Bridge St and 1st Av, Lot 54, map of Claremont, 3 years.... 500
BERTINE, Edward Day, and wife to Willson, Adams & Co.; s s of 138th St, 28 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,000
BINGHAM, William H. and James, and wives to Edward Fredrich, trustee; s w corner of St. Nicholas Place and 152d St, 1 year..... 25,000
SAME to Judson S. Todd; same property, demand..... 1,200
BURGART, Nikolaus, and wife to Herman Daul; n s of 41st St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,500
BUEHLER, Hertha H., to Joseph Frankle and wife; s s of 142d St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 11,000
BUEHLER, Carl, and wife to same; s s of 141st St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years... 1,000
BURDETT, Stephen D., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 127th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
BALSCHUN, Adolph, and wife to William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors of Josiah Macy, Jr., deceased; n s of 132d St, 256.8ft, and 329.1 ft w of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 54,000
CULLEN, John, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 107th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 6,000
COCKRAN, William H., and wife to Gilson L. Douglass; s s of 215th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,250
COHN, Moses, and Sarah to Moses K. Wallach; 328 East 77th St, installments..
DONOHOE, Mary M., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 87th St, 52.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 8,000
DE MARIA, Anthony, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 112 Macdougal St, installments..... 3,000
FITZSIMONS, James M., to Hortense Steckler; s s of 120th St, 457 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 12,000
PISCHER, Franz X., and wife to Mary Hewlett; 161st St and Jackson Av, s w corner, 3 years..... 1,500
GOETZE, T., to John Cullen; s s of 107th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 10,000
GRAHAM, Stella M., to Horatio G. Craig; n s of 42d St, 137.10 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 6,000
GOUSSET, Cyprien, and wife to Caspar A. Stock; n s of Prince St, 40 ft e of West Broadway, 5 years..... 10,000
HUMMEL, Frederick P., and wife to Samuel L. Berrian; s w corner of Van Corlears Place and Wicker Place, 1 year. 1,000
HERTZ, Peter, and wife to David P. Condon; 90 Cannon St, 3 years..... 14,000
SAME to Louis Merzbach, e s of Cannon St, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years.... 2,850
HAVECKER, Cord, and wife to Joseph Schinkhert and wife; n s of 137th St, 290.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,200
HOUGHTON, Frank R., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 72d St, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 50,000
HOLMES, Amanda V., and husband to John S. Sutphen, referee; n s of 42d St, 410 ft w of 4th Av..... 10,000
McDONNELL, James, to Jacob Ruppert, lease; 2,158 3d Av, demand..... 4,834
JOHNSEN, Mons and Hans, and wives, to Thomas E. Greacen; Lot 756, map of Section C Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,750
JOHNSEN, Mons and Hans, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Minford Place, Lot 756, map of Section C Vyse estate, installments..... 900
JULLICH, Lisette, to Joseph Pinchbeck; w s of Tinton Av, 233.6 ft n of 165th St, 2 years..... 1,000
JONES, Annie M., to Edward T. Jones; n s of 142d St, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 3 years..... 100
JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr, and wives to Ella L Paddock; e s of Manhattan Av, 25.11 and 50.11 ft s of 102d St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 44,000
JACOBS, Estelle, to Eliza Jacobs, executrix, &c., of Aaron Jacobs, deceased; s s of 98th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, ½ part, security for bond..... ----
JACOBS, Florence, to same; same property, ½ part, security, &c..... ----
KUSCHE, William and Harriett, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 139th St, 100 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 10,000
KELLEY, Charles B., to J. & M. Haffen; Pelham Road, w corner of Arnold Av, and other property, 6 months..... 210
LOCHMAN, Julius, and wife to Mayer Mayer; 2,107 8th Av, 9 months..... 1,000
LAPARGES, Salvater, and wife to William H. Keating and William S. Germain; n s of 11th St, 305 ft w of White Plains Av, 2 years..... 1,000
SAME to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; n s of 11th St, 305 ft w of White Plains Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 3,000
McCANN, Edward, to Marie Dub; s e s of Daly Av, 330.11 ft n e of Tremont Av, and other property, 1 year..... 2,000
McDONALD, Alexander, and wife to John F. Steeves, trustee; e s of Union Av, 196 ft n of 152d St, secures creditors..... 1,975
MULLAN, Jane L., to Anna M. B. Mullan; 202 East 82d St, 1 year..... 2,000
MULLER, Henry, and wife to Sara A. Lawrence and Marie E. De Graw; n s of 138th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.. 25,000
PIER, Charles A., to Albert P. Hallock; 434 Lenox Av, e s, 3 years..... 5,000
PHILLIPS, Adeline I., to Martin Goldstcker; w s of Amsterdam Av, 55 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,500
PAHLE, Otto, to George Stolz; n s of 157th St, part of Lot 191, map of Melrose, 3 years..... 2,400
PENNAFEATHER, Delia, to Margaret Rogers, administratrix, &c., of Joseph Rogers; 68 Vandam St, lease, 1½ years. 500
RAYMOND, Jasper N., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n e of Mount Hope Place, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 2,500
ROBINSON, Catharine M., to Rudolph Schaefer, trustee, &c.; n w s of Madison Av, 283 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 2,000
RITCHIE, Mary A., to Catharine H. Raney; w s of Washington Av, 425 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 8,000
ROWAN, Michael, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; s s of 21st St, 273.5 ft e of Broadway, 5 years..... 25,000
SCHLOENDORFF, Sophie, to E. Christian Koerner; s s of Jansen Av, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 2 years..... 2,000
SCHANSKY, Simon, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 86 Catharine St, installments..... 2,500
SIMONSON, Alfred L., and wife to Katharine L. Meuser; 28 Barclay St, 5 years. 40,000
SMITH, Frank L., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Riverside Drive, 42.2 ft n of 81st St, 3 years..... 80,000
SCHACHTEL, Michael, Jr., to Charles Schachtel; n s of 16th St, 200.8 ft e of 7th Av, lease, 1 year..... 8,000
SACKETT, Frederick, and wife to Clinton Ogilvie; 478 to 484 Cherry St, 2 years.. 15,000
VON LUCK, Elsa, and others, to Johanna Leussen; e s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 166th St, 1 year..... 4,000
VAN NORT, Susie H. R., to the Bank for Savings of New-York; n s of 55th St, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 15,000
WENDING, Henry, to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 173d St, installments..... 10,000
WAHLIG, Charles and Frank A., to Helen D. Bogart; n s of 135th St, 325 ft e of St Ann's Av, 2 years..... 2,500
WELSH, Anna O., to Alexander V. Holmes; e s of Broadway, 105.9 ft n of 27th St, 5 years..... 65,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARBUCKLE Brothers to Georgiana S. White..... $1
BACH, Lewis Z., to Stephen H. Jackson. 3,750
BLOCH, Jacob, and Meyer to George Sterner..... 3,000
BINGHAM, William H. and James, to Walter Hedley..... 1
SAME to same..... 1
SAME to Joanna E. Ferguson..... 1
DODD, Ernest H., to John S. Foster..... 1
SAME to same..... 1
HIGGINS, Mary L., to James L. Breese and another, trustees..... 1
HORNSTEIN, Belle, executrix of Henry Hornstein, to Fritz Fedderke..... 5,000
KRAPEWSKI, Rosa, to Philip F. Oiwell. 1
KOCH, Philipp, to Jacob Schmitt and wife..... 2,000
SAME to Christine Schmitt..... 2,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Jacob Levy.... 700
LEVY, Hannah, to Nathan Levy..... 2,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 90,000
SAME to Mary S. Burns and another, executors of Robert Burns..... 2,500
WEBBER, Cora L., to Cornelia A. Secor and another, ¼ part..... 37,500
WHITE, Anna B., to Anna H. Middlebenger..... 1
WHITE, Georgiana S., to same..... 1
BOSCHEN, Henry, and Herman Kahrs to Walter N. Wood..... 1

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, 413 East; Webster White and another against Peter C. Carey and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
117TH ST, 316 East; William J. Crawford against Isabella McCarthy, (action to obtain judgment, &c.)
2D ST, s s, and 1st St, n s, Lot 8, map of Unionport, 100x216; William Halladay against Frank Gass and another, (action to declare void two deeds.)
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 141st St, 99.11x90; Frank Indelli against John Connors and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
3D AV, 2,703 and 2,705; Louis Marckert against John A. Marckert and another, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

92D ST, 153 East; Ephraim B. Demarest against Stephen A. and Mary E. Palmer, owners; William Hughes, owner and contractor..... $120
SAME PROPERTY; Lawrence E. Blake against same..... 290
ST. NICHOLAS AV, St. Nicholas Terrace, 127th and 128th Sts, block; William Drennan against Bessie F. Comey, owner; Thomas Gillis and Denis W. Moran, contractors..... 117
153TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frank S. Capodilupo against Eggers & Blasinger, owners and contractors..... 354
MONROE ST, 126; Robinson Stoneware Company against Lazarus Wolfish, owner; Cooper & Newmark, sub-contractors; H. Rochemovitz, contractor..... 56
WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 50x100; same against Thomas B. Higinbothem, owner; Cooper & Newmark, sub-contractors; L. & S. Freedman, contractors..... 76
BAYARD ST, 29; same against Levine & Brown, owners; Cooper & Newmark, sub-contractors; H. Rochemovits, Sr., contractor..... 64
5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 112th St, 75x100; same against W. G. Weber, owner; Reynolds & McMahon, contractors; Cooper & Newmark, sub-contractors..... 232
BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 166th St, 50x150; Michael J. Scully against Otto Von Luck and others, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 300
SAME PROPERTY; The Albertsen Marble Company against Von Luck & Brodt, owners and contractors..... 211
SAME PROPERTY; Link & Schubert against same..... 672
7TH AV, 376; Daniel O'Neill against Jacques Pachetean, owner; William J. Devlin, contractor..... 167
80TH ST, 11 East; Morris B. Bronner against Alice F. and Elizabeth D. Butman, owners and contractors..... 600
THOMPSON ST, 69; Michael Kearney against R. De Rago and F. Nigro, owners; J. H. Furber & Co., contractors.... 106
PARK AV, n e corner of 101st St, 200x75; James Ferriter against Thomas Graham, contractor; Peter Altieri, sub-contractor. 88
SAME PROPERTY; Michael J. Ginney against same..... 16
PENFOLD AV, s s, 68 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x129.4; Penfold Av, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x100; Otto Freyberg against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor..... 465

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, the following decisions were handed down:

Leighton Machine Company, appellant, vs. David C. Lomell et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. All concur.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., and Edward D. Lewis, respondents, vs. Frank Gould, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All concur.

Effie B. Oliver, appellant, vs. Margaret R. French and Francis M. French et al., respondents. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with direction that the judgment be corrected by providing that the lien upon the judgment foreclosing the Bain mortgage be computed to May, 1896, and that the direction that the same be computed to the day of sale be stricken therefrom. Opinion by Justice Landon, Justices Putnam and Herrick concurring; Presiding Justice Parker dissenting.

John W. French, respondent, vs. Effie B. Oliver et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. All concur.

Alice Truman, administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All concur. No opinion.

Henry F. Gillig, respondent, vs. George C. Treadwell and Hugh J. Grant, as receiver, &c., appellants, vs. George C. Treadwell & Co.—The order appealed from is modified by striking out after the figures $3,035.40 the words "with interest thereon from May 9, 1896," and as so amended affirmed, with costs. All concur.

Waterloo Wagon Company, Limited, respondent, vs. Andrew Kientz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, $10, and disbursements. All concur.

The People of the State of New-York, respondent, vs. Margaret Vosburg, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All concur.

Stephen Kaufman, appellant, vs. The Hudson River Bridge Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All concur.

Harry M. Guirk, appellant, vs. Isaac Hough, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. All concur.

Barent B. Sanders vs. Kate Bleeker Hurlburt, &c.—Order staying respondent's proceedings vacated, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion to dismiss the appeals denied without costs to either party.

Daniel Lynch and another, appellants, vs. William Sanders, respondent.—Motion for reargument granted, without costs.

William Moore, appellant, vs. Taylor J. Eldridge, respondent.—Motion for reargument granted, without costs.

The following cases were argued:

No. 125—Abraham Erschler, appellant, vs. Lucy Lennox and Marshall Dunn, respondents.—George W. Buck for appellant, Baldwin & Baldwin for respondents.

Nos. 129 and 130—William J. Delaney, as receiver, respondent, vs. Thomas B. Valentin et al., appellants.—Edgar T. Brackett and W. A. Butler for appellants, W. B. French, A. W. Shepherd, W. W. Smith, and W. A. Pierson for respondent.

No. 138—The Glens Falls-Portland Cement Company, respondent, vs. The Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant.—S. & L. M. Brown for respondent, G. Ingalsbee for appellant.

No. 134—The Graves Elevator Company, appellant, vs. Michael J. Callahan, respondent.—J. A. Barhite for appellant, Weed, Smith & Conway for respondent.

At the close of the session the court adjourned until the first Tuesday in December, when it will convene at the City Hall in Albany.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will reconvene for its Fall session at Albany Monday. The motion calendar for that day is:

No. 1168—Cunningham vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. 1170—Baker vs. Brown-Dorothy. 1172—People vs. Rochester Dime, &c., Association. 1174—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 1175—People ex rel. Weaver vs. Warden of City Prison. 1176—In re Manhattan Railway Company vs. O'Sullivan. 1177—People ex rel. McGinniss vs. Palmer. 1178—People ex rel. Cahill vs. Barker. 1180—People ex rel. Fallon vs. Wright. 1182—People ex rel. Washington Mills Company vs. Roberts. 1183—In re estate of Kemp. 1184—People ex rel. Turner vs. Pilmley. 1185—In re Mokeever vs. Willis. 1186—People ex rel. Keever vs. Willis. 1187—In re Bohnet vs. The Mayor, &c., — Doyle. 1188—People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Anthony.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Harriet B. Thornburgh, Maria L. Knox.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referee Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Calhoun—Charles Donohue.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Tobias Lesser et al. vs. Simon Lesser—Morris Moses.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Eva Koenig vs. Rachel Pillatzky—Jacob H. Dennenholz.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY.—The Hastings Card and Paper Company of 26 Beekman Street made an assignment yesterday to John W. Axford. The officers are Frederick C. Lounsbury, President and Treasurer, and Orlando B. Hastings, Secretary. The business was established by Orlando B. Hastings, who incorporated it in 1888 as the Hastings Card Company, and the name was changed to the present style in May last. In February, 1896, the company obtained a settlement from creditors at 45 cents on the dollar, and about four months ago the company established an embossing plant at Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Axford, the assignee, said that the liabilities are $75,000, and nominal assets $95,000. The assignment was caused by dull business and poor collections.

C. BECK & SON.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against C. Beck & Son, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 701 and 905 Columbus Avenue, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for $965, in favor of J. S. Lowery & Co. They have given chattel mortgages on both places, one for $5,000 and the other for $4,000. Conrad Beck was a barber for twenty years, and started in the present business in May, 1895.

—MAX MUSCHELL.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an attachment against Max Muschell, cloak manufacturer, at 877 Broadway, with a retail store at 105 West Twenty-third Street, from Stern & Rushmore, for $1,005 in favor of Spielmann & Co. for woolens and plushes sold to him on the strength of a written statement made by him on July 20, showing his condition on Jan. 8, when he claimed to have assets of $16,825, liabilities of $2,825, and a surplus of $14,000. Now it is claimed, he has given a bill of sale of his stock, valued at $5,000, to Samuel Frankel, his son-in-law, and transferred his book accounts of $5,000 to Leon Tuchmann to secure a claim of $23,000. His liabilities are stated to be $15,800.

—HENRY CLAIR.—A confession of judgment, signed by Henry Clair, the well-known hotel manager, on April 1 last, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, in favor of William White Hance, for $18,001. On Oct. 9, 1889, George C. and William W. Hance obtained a judgment against Mr. Clair for $13,678. A settlement was made on April 1 last by Mr. Clair, giving W. W. Hance eight notes, dated on that day, payable at different periods, each for $896, the first maturing on Oct. 1, and the confession of judgment was made to secure Mr. Hance in the event of the non-payment of any of the notes as they matured.

KLAUSNER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received an execution against Klausner & Co., manufacturers of neckwear at 16 Weverley Place, for $528, in favor of Theodore A. Havemeyer, for a claim as guarantee on a lease. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that they had given a bill of sale to their largest creditor to protect his claim. Their liabilities are reported to be about $8,000. They began business in August, 1891.

—MORRIS GINSBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy has received an execution against Morris Ginsberg, cloak manufacturer, at 49 Division Street, for $317, in favor of Max Gordon, and an attachment for $135 from Herman Joseph. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon, as a Marshal had previously seized the place. Ginsberg began business in June, 1895, and claimed $3,000 capital.

—MARY V. BOOTH.—Mary V. Booth, jobber in jewelry, at 1 and 3 Union Square, made an assignment yesterday to Robert H. Kilfts, giving thirteen preferences, aggregating $3,024. She is the wife of Benjamin O. Booth, who was for many years in this line of business, but who was unsuccessful in 1886, and the present business was started in her name in January, 1891.

—THE RICHARDS COMPANY.—The Richards Company, women's outfitters, at 58 West Twenty-third Street, who failed on Sept. 23, with liabilities of $110,000, has offered to compromise with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an execution against the company for $1,571 in favor of Passavant & Co.

—GEORGE F. TAYLOR.—Schedules of George F. Taylor, broker in fertilizers, at 80 and 82 Pine Street, show gross liabilities of $36,734, of which $13,230 are secured; nominal assets of $38,848, actual assets of $21,073, of which $13,230 are pledged to secure notes, leaving net actual assets of $7,843.

—JAMES R. SKINNER.—Judgment for $9,935 was entered yesterday against James R. Skinner, who was served at Patchogue, in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank. Mr. Skinner indorsed a note for Elliott L. Butler.

—FRANK COLLENAN.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday sold out the stock of Frank Collenan, dealer in dry goods, at 268 Columbus Avenue, who failed on Sept. 21, for $1,020.

Out of Town.

—MERRILL BROTHERS.—Merrill Brothers, dealers in agricultural implements, Toledo, Ohio, assigned yesterday. Assets and liabilities are about $20,000 each. Inability to collect outstanding accounts is the cause assigned for the failure.

—L. S. SCHNEIDER & SONS.—The firm of L. S. Schneider & Sons, hardware dealers in Washington, D. C., has assigned. Liabilities, $39,350; assets, including stock and bills receivable, $56,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, William E.—Annie A. Roberts, as committee..... 2,423
ALTKRUG, Julius—J. Manheim..... 266
AMERICAN MEERSCHAUM PIPE COMPANY—The Arlington Manufacturing Company..... 486
AULD, William H., Robert and Thomas, Jr.—West Side Bank..... $1,082
BACHER, Otto—M. V. Freund, as agent. 44
BLUMAUER, Simon and Marcus A., and Samuel F. Myers—The National Bank of Commerce, New-York..... 8,072
BOHM, Rudolph, and Joseph—Otto Gerdau 907
BRODHEIM, Jacob—M. Kauffman and another..... 107
BROWN, Eugenia F.—Ann E. Mitchell and others..... 424
BURKHARDT, Edward—R. Wolff..... 96
CAHILL, Daniel C. and Dennis P.—P. Gilfoyle..... 27
CANDEE, Stephen M.—A. Schultz..... 206
CASSELL, Charles L.—J. Berman..... 84
CLAIR, Henry—William W. Hance..... 18,001
COLLINS, Joseph N. and Frederick N.—James G. Bennett..... 417
SAME—C. Schefer and others..... 800
COOPER, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark—G. A. Baker, as receiver..... 52
CORNET, William H.—Maria W. Dittman..... 225
COUILLARD, I. C.—C. M. Decker and another..... --
COURTNEY, William—Ann D. Lee..... 1,017
DAVIDSON, Leroy—Rosa O'Sullivan..... 215
DRISCOLL, Cornelius V.—H. W. Eaton, assignee..... 21
ERNST, Louis M.—B. Wolff and another. 353
FALKENBERG, Jacob—J. Loewenthal and others..... 1,648
FAZIO, Giovanni—G. Maccaroni..... 214
FOSTER, Armisted B.—A. M. Bailey..... 220
FREEMAN, Stuart M. and Lewis, and John J. McAdams—G. L. Balheimer and another..... 137
GEIS, David—S. Freeman..... 91
GERBER, Henry—A. Lewisohn and another..... 119
GOODMAN, Eli M.—E. A. Spencer..... 1,480
GOODWIN, Stephen W.—F. C. Haight.. 474
HENRY, James—E. M. Holbrook and others..... 86
HILTON, Albert B.—Leo Frank and another..... 1,728
HEPPENSTALL, John E.—Manhattan Electric Light Company (Limited)..... 162
KELLY, John A.—Henry J. Kelly..... 10,321
KENDALL, Edward K.—William W. Astor. 173
KENNEDY, Michael—Joseph Kennedy.... 2,354
KESSLER, William, Edward, and Alfred, Gustav E. Kissel, and J. W. Ogden—B. Levy and others..... 1,195
KNIGHT, Joseph—Henry T. Smith..... 7,832
KOENIG, Bernard and Mary—Thomas J. Conroy..... 168
KRAMER, Charles—I. Mitchell and another..... 149
LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—William E. Iselin and others..... 1,282
SAME—Rufus F. Greeley and others..... 641
SAME—Bernard Moses..... 4,873
SAME—Emily A. Marcus..... 9,517
SAME—Tobias Lesser, as guardian..... 3,912
MARACHE, Felix F.—A. L. Purves..... 84
MARCRUM, Clara A.—L. J. Pooler..... 333
MARTIN, Charles B.—The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company..... 97
McADAM, J. J.—G. L. Balheimer and another..... 201
McADAMS, John J.—J.

CHAIRMAN BYNUM'S PLANS

HE WILL GO ON THE STUMP AFTER A SHORT STAY HERE.

Active Management of the Palmer and Buckner Campaign Probably Will Be Turned over to John P. Hopkins of Illinois—The Organization in This State May Be Made Permanent—Enrollment Already Begun.

Chairman William D. Bynum of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party will probably reach this city to-night or to-morrow morning. He will remain a few days, and will then go on the stump for Palmer and Buckner. This programme is in accord with an understanding reached at Indianapolis at the time of the convention, when Mr. Bynum assumed the Chairmanship.

It will be necessary for him to turn over the management of the campaign to some other member of the committee, and dispatches received yesterday indicated that John P. Hopkins of Illinois would be the man.

Mr. Bynum will probably go to the Southern States to make most of his speeches, although many requests for his services have been received from this and near-by States.

The plan of campaign in this State has been broadened to include an organization which will not necessarily cease to exist on election day. An enrollment will be made of such Democrats as are willing to declare formally their belief that the party in the State ought to rid itself of the men who, it is charged, have betrayed it and thrown away its ancient doctrines this year. In some cities of the State this enrollment has been begun.

In places the enrollment promises to be large. In others, according to reports, Democrats who are in sympathy with the Indianapolis platform, and will vote for either Palmer or McKinley, hesitate to enroll for a permanent fight against the "regular" organization.

Chairman Canda of the Finance Committee of the National Democracy, yesterday received a letter from a sound-money Democrat in Pennsylvania, saying:

"I have seen your letter appealing for financial assistance, and have been much impressed with its importance.

"I shall undertake to raise $100 in my locality from fifty Democrats, limiting the amount of subscription of each to $2. If this plan could be followed in other centres of Republican States where there is no necessity of being assessed, I think that some very gratifying results would follow.

"I am satisfied that no political contest is certain until it is settled, and it cannot be settled in this case without contributions from loyal Democrats all over the country and without vigorous and continuous effort until the close of the polls on election day.

"I have been impressed with the published statements, concerning the condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. I firmly believe that one or two of those States, Alabama and Florida, particularly, can be taken away from Bryan if prompt and proper measures are taken to encourage the sound-money business men of those two States."

The Congressional Convention in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Districts, in Erie County, will be held to-day.

K. L. Osborn has been nominated by the National Democrats of the Third Judicial District for the Supreme Court.

The Richmond County sound-money Democrats have reported to the National Democratic State Committee that they are organized in every election district in the county. They have opened headquarters at 401 Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, S. I. The County Convention will be held Tuesday night at Tilly's Hotel, St. George. There will be a ratification meeting Oct. 10.

The Electors of the National Democracy have been invited by the State Committee to attend the notification meeting in Cooper Union next Wednesday evening. The National Democrats of Brooklyn propose to hold a ratification meeting next Friday evening.

PROTEST OF THE POPOCRATS.

To File Objections to Name of National Democrats To-day.

The Popocrats' protest against the use of the name "The National Democratic Party" by the genuine Democracy, as represented in the Brooklyn Convention will be filed to-day with the Secretary of State in Albany. Calvin J. Huson, Secretary of the Popocratic State Committee, said yesterday:

"The nominations of the Ship Democracy, or, as they call themselves, the National Democratic Party, were filed with the Secretary of State Thursday. We have three days in which to file our protest. I will leave to-night for Albany with the protest, and Charles J. Dolson, who has been associated with me in this work, will come up to-morrow. In our protest we will claim that the Ship Democracy has no right whatever to use the words 'National Democratic,' and that as the National Democratic Party, so called, they have no right whatever to a place on the official ballot.

"We will also claim that they recognized this fact when at their convention in Brooklyn they changed their name from 'The Democratic Party Reform Organization' to 'The National Democratic Party,' in a resolution which declared that if it became necessary for legal or any other reasons the old name could be used. We believe that the use of the word 'Democratic,' as they seek to use it, is an infringement of our rights and a clear violation of the ballot law.

"The Secretary of State has the determination of the question in the first instance. If his decision is not satisfactory, then the statute provides a special manner in which the question may be taken to the courts at once for immediate settlement."

Gen. Charles Tracey, member of the National Committee of the National Democracy, said yesterday that he was not at all alarmed over the attempt to prevent the use of the name which the Popocratic Committee is contemplating. He said all nominations should be filed with the Secretary of State as soon as made.

The best legal talent, it was said at headquarters, would be secured, and the case pushed to a judicial determination as soon as possible, if the Popocratic managers saw fit to make the contest.

CONVERSE DECLINES.

Advises Gold Democrats to Vote for McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Ex-Congressman George L. Converse, who was urged by the sound-money Democrats to run for Congress in the Seventeenth District, has written a letter, in which he declines to allow the use of his name, and advises his friends that he believes it to be the patriotic duty of all friends of honest government to vote for McKinley.

Mr. Converse is ill, but expects to take the stump soon. He is one of the leaders of the bar of the State, and has a large following. Mr. Converse served several terms in Congress from the Capitol City district, and made a distinguished record. The esteem in which he is held was demonstrated by the fact that he does not reside in the Seventeenth District, in which he is asked to run.

The sound-money Democrats and the Republicans are dissatisfied with Congressman A. S. McClure, (Rep.,) who has declared for free silver.

CARLISLE WILL NOT DIVIDE TIME.

Declines to Discuss the Issues with Senator Blackburn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—P. P. Johnson of Louisville, Chairman of the Kentucky State Democratic and Executive Committees, recently wrote to Secretary Carlisle requesting, in the name of "the Democracy of Kentucky" that he divide time with Senator Blackburn in any canvass he might make in that State in favor of Palmer and Buckner. Mr. Johnson said he preferred the request at the instance of Senator Blackburn. Secretary Carlisle to-day replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.

P. P. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.:

My Dear Sir: Your favor of Sept. 29, asking a division of time with the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn at all the appointments I may make to speak in Kentucky, is this moment received, and the request is respectfully declined. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Illinois National Ticket Filed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—C. H. Williamson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and C. A. Ewing, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, filed with Secretary of State Hinrichsen to-day their petition for the nomination of twenty-four Electors and State officers in Illinois. They were closeted with the Secretary some time, and he agreed to file their papers, but the probability is that objections will be filed and the Board of Review will have to pass upon the objections before the names can go upon the official ballot.

Campaign Committee of Nine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—At Chairman Bynum's request, a campaign committee of nine, with Mr. Bynum ex-officio Chairman and John P. Hopkins of Chicago Vice Chairman, was appointed to-day, the other members being Daniel W. Lawler, St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.; L. C. Krauthof, Kansas City, Mo.; L. M. Martin, Marshalltown, Iowa; W. D. Shelby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, Wis.; John P. Frenzel, Indianapolis, Ind., and C. Vey Holman of Maine.

The members of the Executive Committee present were Chairman Bynum, Secretary Frenzel, F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Faulkner, Alabama; M. R. Spellman, New-Orleans, La.; John P. Hopkins, Chicago; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; L. C. Krauthof, Missouri, and C. Vey Holman, Maine.

Nebraska Sound-Money Ticket.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.—The State Convention of the National Democratic Party, held in this city last night, nominated the following State ticket: Governor—Robert S. Bibb; Lieutenant Governor—O. F. Biglin; Treasurer—Frank McGibern; Secretary of State—John Mattes, Jr.; Auditor—Emil Heller; Attorney General—Robert W. Patrick; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel G. Glover; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—George M. Baer. Electors also were nominated. Three Congressional districts nominated candidates for Congress. The Third District named M. J. Hughes; the Fourth, R. E. Dumphy; the Fifth, R. S. Proudfit.

A Sound-Money Nomination.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The sound-money Democrats of the Twenty-eighth District have nominated Charles S. Hall of Binghamton for Congress. Mr. Hall was graduated from Yale in 1848, and from Yale's Law School two years later. He has been a United States Commissioner for forty years. He is a lifelong Democrat. He was one of the first Democrats of Broome, when the Chicago platform was announced, to advocate a third ticket.

NO MONEY TO AID BRYAN.

Three Silver Mines That Have Not Made Any Contribution.

The Ontario, the Daly, and the Horn Silver Mines of Utah will not as corporations contribute any money toward the election of Mr. Bryan. They are not in any combination of silver mine owners to aid in his election.

Capt. John Codman, for twenty-five years engaged in silver mining in Utah, and a prominent shareholder in all these corporations, lives during the Winter at the St. Denis Hotel, in this city.

He had this to say in regard to the statement made in a local paper yesterday:

"The Ontario and Daily Silver Mines, spoken of as being great producers of silver, have not paid dividends for several years until very recently, owing to their inability to produce silver profitably at market prices. It is only lately that the Ontario has been able to pay a small dividend of 10 cents a share monthly, which is one-quarter of its former dividends, while the Daly has paid only one dividend in some time.

"The report that these companies have made a large contribution to the Bryan campaign or are in a silver mine trust for the purpose of securing his election is utterly without foundation. Neither of them has paid a dollar.

"The Horn Silver Mine is, strictly speaking, not a silver mine. Its title is misleading. It is a lead mine, and it depends upon the price of lead for its business. The owners of the Horn would naturally vote for McKinley, as in case of his election they might hope for an increased duty on lead, which would be more to their advantage than the free coinage of silver.

"I know of many other stockholders in these companies who, like myself, are opposed to Bryan and will support Palmer. We rely for an advance in the price of silver more upon the overproduction of gold than upon political scheming.

"The people of Utah are not all 'silverites' by any means. The majority of them are farmers, brought up under the teachings of Brigham Young. He was more extreme in his views of protection than even McKinley himself, and more consistent, too, for he advocated the protection of Utah not only against foreign nations, but against the rest of the United States. Beet sugar is a large industry with them, and is of vastly more importance to them than silver. McKinley will therefore poll a large vote, for four-fifths of the population are Mormons.

"I am afraid that Palmer will scarcely be heard from, as he does not represent the protection of anybody at the expense of everybody else."

NAMED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Democratic Nominations Made in Brooklyn Districts.

The Democratic Assembly District Conventions in Kings County were held last evening, and the following-named candidates were nominated:

First District—Henry Lemaire.
Second District—John J. McKeon.
Third District—Thomas H. Cullen.
Fourth District—Edward Wahlen.
Fifth District—Nathaniel Heyman.
Sixth District—Adjourned to Oct. 6.
Seventh District—Thomas J. Casey.
Eighth District—James Lennon, Jr.
Ninth District—James J. Kane.
Tenth District—Adjourned to Monday.
Eleventh District—Joseph A. Guider.
Twelfth District—Charles H. Ebbet.
Thirteenth District—Matthew J. Kennedy.
Fourteenth District—John M. Zurn.
Fifteenth District—Robert J. Rudd.
Sixteenth District—Cecil E. Cooper.
Seventeenth District—John H. Anderson.
Eighteenth District—John A. Daily.
Nineteenth District—Frederick Schmidt.
Twentieth District—Richard J. Koerner.
Twenty-first District—Henry French.

Renominated George H. Wilson.

The Republicans in the Fourth Assembly District Convention, Brooklyn, which was adjourned from Thursday night, renominated Assemblyman George H. Wilson last evening.

INHUMANITY OF THE LAW.

A Woman, Near Death, Dragged from Hospital to a Prison.

A bail bond of $1,000 was the price of Jennie Miller's liberty. And because first Solomon A. Williamsey and then a friend, Annie Huntington, were afraid to continue to go bail, there came near being a forfeiture of a grimmer sort at midnight Thursday in the Tombs.

Surrendered by her bondsman, the woman was dragged from a comfortable ward in Bellevue Hospital to a poor cot within the prison walls. Her removal was permitted by the house surgeon. And when they took her from the ambulance at the door of the Tombs, Thursday afternoon, she was in an unconscious condition, suffering in the last stage of consumption.

Jennie Miller lived at 333 West Thirty-second Street. The police claim to have secured evidence that she was keeping a disorderly house and also violating the liquor-tax law. She was arrested July 31 and arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in Jefferson Market Court, on the double charge. The Court held her in $1,000 bail. Solomon A. Williamsey of 263 Bowery stepped forward with the required security. Soon afterward he asked to be released from the bond, and the woman was again made a prisoner.

Then came a friend of Jennie's in the person of Annie Huntington of 229 West Fortieth Street, who volunteered to go on the bond. Jennie Miller was taken almost immediately from the prison to Roosevelt Hospital. There the physicians pronounced her condition critical. She grew worse. For some reason not explained, the last bondsman called at the District Attorney's office on Sept. 24 and signed the paper directing the police to secure the body of Jennie Miller and deliver her over to the proper authorities.

When the officers presented their warrant and writ of surrender at the hospital next day they received—not the patient, but a certificate stating that she was suffering from pulmonary hemorrhages, and was at that time unable to leave the hospital. This was signed by J. R. Tillinghorst, house surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital.

Subsequently the woman was transferred to Bellevue Hospital and assigned to the prison ward as a surrendered prisoner. She had rallied during the early part of the week, and on Thursday was somewhat improved. Then the hospital authorities notified the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that she might be taken to court.

Jennie Miller was put in an ambulance and driven to the Tombs. On the way she fainted twice, and when being taken from the ambulance it was found necessary to summon Dr. Ward, the prison physician. He declared it was an outrage to have brought her there. He administered restoratives and ordered perfect rest and quiet. Matron Smith nursed the woman during the night. The patient had another hemorrhage, which made her so weak that death was expected before morning. She was alive, however, at noon yesterday, when some friends and a bondsman came for her. The bail was signed by John H. Dyer of 450 West Forty-eighth Street. The released woman was taken away in a carriage by her friends.

DESERTED BY HIS WIFE.

The Rev. Mr. Bellows of Staten Island Follows Her and Leaves Debts.

There was much surprise among the residents of Clifton, S. I., yesterday, when it became known that an attachment had been issued against the horses, carriages, and silverware belonging to the Rev. Johnstone McClure Bellows, a young minister. The Rev. Mr. Bellows and his bride lived on Townsend Avenue, one of the most fashionable streets in Clifton. The attachment was procured by Robert Currie of Fifth Avenue, this city. The unsatisfied claim is $140.

Mr. Bellows is about thirty-five years of age. He was for some time rector of St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Chapel on Clove Road, Concord. In May last he went to Chicago for a visit. When he returned he brought with him an exceedingly handsome young woman. It was said she was a friend of his mother, and had come to visit her. A few days after the arrival of the young woman she and Mr. Bellows came to New-York and were married. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church. The date was June 2.

The minister's wife is about twenty-eight years of age, and is said to be an heiress. Soon after the wedding, Mr. Bellows resigned his charge and he and his bride sailed for Europe on their wedding trip.

They remained abroad all Summer, only returning to Clifton this Fall. The friends of the minister were surprised on his return to find he had discarded the severe black and plain-cut garments usually worn by ministers, for clothing of the latest style. The couple purchased a team of fine horses and also a number of carriages, carts, and harness.

A few days ago Mr. Bellows started for Philadelphia to visit his mother. The morning after Mrs. Bellows packed her trunks and started one evening and the following morning Mrs. Bellows packed her trunks and started for Chicago. Her home is at 3,220 Calumet Avenue. Louis Heckler, the coachman, loaned Mrs. Bellows, he says, $100 just before she started. He displays a promissory note for that amount. As soon as Mrs. Bellows had started westward, Heckler telegraphed Mr. Bellows to return to Clifton at once. Mr. Bellows did so. When he learned of his wife's action he started after her. Neither has since returned to Staten Island.

Heckler says when his mistress left she told him to tell her husband not to follow her, as she would not see him if he went to Chicago. He says he has not received his salary, and is besides responsible for a number of bills which it was needful to contract after the departure of the couple. For these he became responsible because he supposed he could cover the amount by attaching the horses and carriages. He re-He received several telegrams from Chicago directing him to pack the silverware and prepare the horses and carriages for shipment to that city. These were signed "Katherine Bellows."

To Sail for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers who are booked to sail on the vessels of to-day's outgoing trans-Atlantic fleet are the following:

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Spaarndam, for Rotterdam—Paul Alexander, Charles Field, Percy Stone, and S. J. Wankerl.

North-German Lloyd Steamship Saale, Bremen—N. A. Colburn, John Messing, George Thompson, and Clemens Weymar.

Cunard Line Steamship Etruria, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Carver, the Rev. Archdeacon T. H. Canham, C. G. Gordon, A. H. Hyde, J. Jardens, H. S. Jones, S. Long, J. MacMaster, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Lord and Lady Russell, G. R. Barnett Smith, John A. Wilson, and Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Phoenica, for Hamburg—Dr. William Ellery Jennings, Mrs. J. Wesley Kimball, Miss Edith Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Hammon Woodbury, and Alexander R. Westman.

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems, for Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bowie, E. W. Burke, United States Vice Consul at Tangiers; Frank S. Rowe, Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Van Buren, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Ziegler.

French Line Steamship La Bretagne, for Havre—Carrol Brewster, Baron de Boutray, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Cleret, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton W. Wisner, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wyndham.

Annual Y. M. C. A. Opening.

The twenty-seventh annual opening of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening. Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Committee of Management, welcomed the new members, and there were athletic exercises, a drill, and music. The evening classes to the educational department will open Monday evening. There are over 800 applicants.

FAILURES BIG IN NUMBER

AGGREGATE THE LARGEST SINCE RECORDS WERE KEPT.

Period Covers the Last Nine Months, in Which 11,280 Were Reported in the United States—The Liabilities, However, Were Less than for the Same Months in 1893—What Is Said of Free Silver Agitation.

Some facts of peculiar and widespread interest are to be found in the latest statistical statements issued by the leading commercial agencies. According to Bradstreet's, for instance, the total number of failures of firms, corporations, and individuals in commercial, financial, and industrial lines in the United States for the last nine months was 11,280.

This is the largest aggregate for a like period since records of this character have been kept. The next largest total was in the corresponding period of 1893, when the figures were 11,140. The total liabilities this year, however, are much less than the total liabilities for the nine months in 1893.

While there were 140 more business failures during the last nine months than in the corresponding portion of 1893, an increase of less than 2 per cent., the total liabilities of those failing amount to only 52 per cent. of the total liabilities reported in a like period of 1893. Bradstreet's remarks:

"The last three months particularly have been characterized with an extraordinarily large number of business failures, a larger proportion than usual being of concerns with a heavy capitalization. This is unusual in the third year after a panic, at a period when, judged by experience, a revival is in order, and seems attributable in part to the effects of the widespread, active agitation for a change in the standard of value, which appears sufficient to explain the unwillingness of capitalists to make new investments and of traders to anticipate immediate wants. A natural outcome, therefore, has been the serious embarrassment of many concerns which, had demand for general staples become active, might have avoided failure."

The most notable increase in the number of failures this year is shown in the Western States, where there were 30 per cent. more failures than in the corresponding nine months of 1895.

Dun's Review also reports a remarkably large number of failures for the last three months. The aggregate amount of liabilities for this quarter has not been exceeded in any quarter since the panic year of 1893, nor in any quarter prior to that year, excepting the fourth quarter of 1890, the second of 1884, and the first of 1878. The number of failures in the quarter just closed is 6½ per cent. less than in the third quarter of 1893, and the amount of liabilities is $9,184,000, or 11.1 per cent. less than in the panic quarter of that year. The Review says:

"While the situation is happily very different in many other respects, the record of commercial disasters by itself is depressing, the more because it ignores the fact that many of the most important failures were primarily due to losses sustained in 1893, from which recovery has not been found possible. But the extraordinary financial and industrial uncertainty attending the Presidential contest this year makes it by no means strange that firms already weakened have gone down, and many others have been prostrated. The recent influx of gold and change of feeling have brought much relief, though uncertainty will not be wholly removed prior to the election. But it is not beyond the legitimate field of a strictly non-partisan journal to note that the disasters already caused by apprehension indicate something of the consequences which would follow the changes apprehended."

The returns compiled by Dun show that in number and in magnitude of failures the manufacturing class takes the lead, and that while the increase has been general it has been relatively greater at the West than elsewhere. Among traders a few heavy failures swelled the aggregate for the Middle States, but the failures of brokers, speculators, mortgage loan, and "other commercial" concerns—about eight times as large as last year, and in average liabilities four times—were swelled by three of importance in New-York, Illinois and Wisconsin.

NEW FIRE BOARD COMMITTEES.

How the Work of the Department Is to be Handled Hereafter.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday Commissioner Sturgis offered a resolution, which was seconded by Commissioner La Grange, and passed unanimously, that hereafter all committee work of the department should be handled by three committees, to be known respectively as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and to have charge of the following details: No. 1, Rules and Apparatus; No. 2, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Bureau of Fire Marshal, New Sites and Buildings, and Repairs to Buildings, and Repair Shops; No. 3, Uniformed Force, Bureau of Chief of Departments, Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles, Attorney, Supplies, and Hospitals and Training Stables.

The resolution provided, also, that the President should appoint the committees and should be Chairman of Committee No. 1, and ex officio member of Nos. 2 and 3. President Sheffield appointed himself Chairman of No. 1; Commissioner Sturgis, Chairman of No. 2, and Commissioner La Grange, Chairman of No. 3.

A motion was carried that Edward McGaffney, made totally blind at a fire by the falling of plaster, should have a pension of $1,000 a year, instead of $600, as heretofore. The motion was passed in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature, giving the Fire Commissioners authority to grant to Gaffney a pension not exceeding $1,000 a year.

FOR LIBERAL RELIGION.

Coming Meeting of American Societies at Indianapolis.

The American Section of Liberal Religious Societies will hold its third annual meeting in Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, Nov. 17, 18, and 19. Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago is President of the organization; Col. T. W. Higginson, Drs. Hirsch, Savage, Heber Newton, and William H. Salter are Vice Presidents, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, Secretary. At the Indianapolis meeting, the Rev. Philip S. Moxon of Springfield, Mass., will preach the opening sermon.

Among the list of speakers are Edwin D. Mead of Boston; the Revs. Reed Stuart of Detroit, William C. Gannet of Rochester, Drs. Hirsch, Canfield, and Thomas of Chicago; Dr. Rexford of Columbus, Ohio, and many other prominent representatives of various denominations.

The object of the organization is to unite in a larger fellowship and co-operation such existing societies and liberal elements as are in sympathy with the movement toward undogmatic religion, to foster and encourage the organization of non-sectarian churches and kindred societies on the basis of absolute mental liberty, and to serve as an aid to develop the church of humanity.

I was afflicted with a bad cough, which physicians pronounced Consumption. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT entirely cured me.—C. H. Thomas, Cedarville, Tex., Oct. 21, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

best quality.

500 PIECES

This season's designs and colorings,

90c. per yard.

Sale now on up to and including October 17th.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Streets.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It is possible that diamonds may become everyday affairs in this country, and tiaras and sunbursts important additions to the morning toilet. There are people who think diamonds are too much every day and early morning adornments already in this country, but if we are to have American diamonds, there may be some reason for the belief. A few diamonds, small and in the rough, have just been received from Phillipsburg, Mont., by Herman S. Vrieslander of 57 Maiden Lane. Mr. Vrieslander is a diamond expert by education and inheritance—his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were in the business in Amsterdam. He is a special judge of diamonds in the rough. These specimens, he says, are quite different from diamonds to be found in any of the other mines of the world. From this he gathers that the new mine is not "salted." The diamonds are of a good color. The difference made in the diamond business, if a productive American mine should be discovered, would be great. About $12,000,000 worth of diamonds, cut and in the rough, are said to be imported each year. A reduction in the price of the stones, of duty—10 per cent. on rough and 25 per cent. on cut stones—and the expense of importation would make them much lower in price. They would never be a cheap stone because of the delicacy of the work and expense of cutting. The cost of a diamond is estimated now at about $80 a carat.

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Landing in New-York from the Fort Lee ferry the other day was a slender, boyish-looking young man, with a bicycle, and strapped to it a revolver case containing a revolver. These cases are made specially for this purpose, but it is not often that they are used. It seems to be too open a display of timidity. A revolver strapped in full view on the wheel has at least the advantage of not being a concealed weapon. There is a bicycle rifle made for the wheel. This has rather more of a sportsmanlike appearance. Dealers in fire-arms say that at least 50 per cent. of the wheelmen carry revolvers, but usually in the hip pocket.

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The germ theory is a most uncomfortable one. It causes any amount of inconvenience. A teacher in an up-town primary school has invested in four gross of "scholar's companions" since school opened, with the hope of keeping unpleasant germs at bay, and at the same time to give herself time to continue her regular school duties. The "scholar's companion" is a small, round case of white wood, which contains a lead pencil, a ruler, and a penholder, with a pen. All this she paid for herself, and gave one to each of the children under her charge. "I couldn't do anything else," she says. "It is simply impossible for me to try and take each child's pencil each day and keep them separate. Now the children can keep them safely themselves, and I hope there will be no unpleasant transmission of germs."

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No one knows who has not had experience how far a story travels after it has once found its way into print. Not long ago a nice young woman who writes housekeeperly stories telling housewives with economical and artistic tastes how to make home beautiful without stinting the family table, wrote one of her most satisfactory stories. She had been visiting one of the big manufacturing houses of New-York and had made a discovery. It was a beautiful little cabinet for the dining room that, adorned with my lady's prettiest pieces of china, would be an ornament to any home. In its primitive condition the cabinet was nothing more than a small set of book shelves hung from the wall, or if desired, to stand upon the floor. It was light, could be taken apart easily, and transported without great cost. Altogether it was charming—no household could afford to be without it. The young woman had no object in writing, except to make her story interesting and valuable to her readers. For this reason she mentioned the name of the big firm where the cabinet to be could be purchased. Not long after the firm began to receive letters from women all over the country. They would like so much one of the nice little dining room cabinets that they understood the firm had in stock. Each letter was the same, and the firm grew more and more puzzled. It had no dining room cabinets. "It was a month before I knew what they wanted," said the man to whom the correspondence was turned over for consideration. It was those little book shelves that they were looking for. "But," he added, deprecatingly, "I couldn't handle those small orders." Now there are numerous disappointed women in different parts of the country who are worrying their furniture dealers for bookshelf cabinets, which, when not surrounded by the halo of a glowing description, they may not recognize.

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Aubrey Beardsley is just getting into playing-cards. The ladies and gentlemen who figure as kings, queens, and knaves in the latest styles of whist cards are said to be made after the Aubrey Beardsley designs. Truth to tell, they resemble more particularly pretty French designs than the Beardsley patches of color. The playing-card business is like any other, and there is always an effort to bring out something with new features that will attract attention. Whist cards, with the card proper set into a small space in the centre, have extra large indices in the corner "for near-sighted people," as the manufacturer says, "because often it is among the older people that you find the whist players."

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The new Mulberry Bend Park makes that rather unpleasant neighborhood almost picturesque. Looking through to it from the corner by the Criminal Court Building on Centre Street, the green of the grass seems to be almost too brilliant to be natural. Just back of it, on Mulberry Street, there is one building with a whole front of light green, another has a green entrance, and, with the green vegetables and green blinds of a more dingy hue, it looks as if the vivid green in the centre might have rubbed off a bit on the sides. There are many houses with green blinds in the vicinity of Mulberry Bend. The ordinary New-Yorker does not realize until he stops to think how seldom green blinds or outside blinds of any kind are to be seen in New-York elsewhere. There is a staring open-eyedness to most windows that is not picturesque. The people at Mulberry Bend have taken possession of the new park already, and fill the seats along the edge of the grass. The children own the unfinished corner. There is a big mound of earth there, and they have tramped it down until it is as smooth and hard as a rock. The steep sides the boys use for a toboggan slide, and, sitting on small pieces of tarred paper, coast down it, not minding very seriously if their improvised sleds get away and they go down without them. The girls use the steep sides for running. Two of them will take a smaller girl between them by the hands and run her down at the top of their speed. Sometimes the small girl falls. It would be dangerous for most children, but Mulberry Bend children always come up smiling after every small accident.

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A stylishly dressed young lady of refined appearance created something of a sensation on Upper Broadway about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the street was crowded.

A smoking car was proceeding down the street at ordinary speed when the young lady jumped off in front of Delmonico's. She came near falling, but quickly recovered her balance. She turned up Broadway and ran like a deer, sometimes on the street and sometimes upon the sidewalk.

At a speed that would have made Wefers gasp she sped along, until she reached Thirtieth Street. There she crossed Broadway and boarded an up-town car without waiting for it to stop. During her race she had passed one other cable car going in the same direction.

The apparently wild action upon the part of the girl caused pedestrians to stop and look after her, and some could not refrain from joining in the race. When the girl disappeared they stopped to talk about her strange action. The final conclusion was that she had seen some one she knew in the car going up town, which she finally reached.

WELCOME TO COL. WARING.

He Is Greeted by Men of His Department at Their Festival.

Col. George E. Waring received a hearty welcome home last night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park from the employes of the Street Cleaning Department, who there held their annual festival.

A set of resolutions indorsing his work was presented to the Colonel. It was a work of art, signed by Thomas P. Hand, John Moran, and Patrick H. McCarthy. On it were pictures of the Commissioner on horseback, and in ordinary garb; of a dump cart, an ash wagon, a watering cart, a section of the street cleaners' parade, a sweeper, a dirty street, and the same street as cleaned by the Colonel's men.

The Commissioner bowed his acknowledgments, and went to luncheon with the committee. The crowd, which was tremendous, enjoyed dancing for an hour, and then Col. Waring made a little speech, in which he expressed his appreciation of the loyalty of his men to him, and of their good work while he was in Europe.

Col. Waring was accompanied by Deputy Commissioner Gibson. Thomas P. Hand was in charge of the festival, and was assisted by Edward McCann, George Daum, John Tyrell, and about 500 others.

FORGIVEN BY HER FATHER.

Miss Steger's Secret Marriage to George Manning.

Miss Emily Steger, daughter of Emil Steger, a well-known Jersey City politician, residing at 47 Ravine Avenue, and George Manning of Union Hill, who is a conductor on the North Hudson Railway, were married on Jan. 18, but the fact was kept secret until yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Campbell of Eighteenth Street, New-York.

The young woman said yesterday that she consented to a secret marriage because she feared her father would not consent. When Mr. Steger was told of the marriage he readily forgave them. Mr. Steger was formerly Director of the Board of Freeholders. He is now Interpreter of the Hudson County courts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Custom House authorities have decided to release the 3,200 bags of coffee which were seized on Pier 4, in Brooklyn, last Saturday because the goods had been unloaded from the steamship Galileo without a permit. The ground on which the coffee is released is that the consignees, Busk & Jevons, are innocent parties. The vessel has already been bonded to answer in the courts for its alleged violation of the law.

—An auxiliary society to the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Technical Institute has been formed, with the object of uniting the musical, dramatic, and literary talent of the graduates of the Hebrew Technical Institute. Applicants for membership should apply to Morris Farkas, 535 East Eighty-second Street.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Tacoma that mails from China and Japan, which arrived at that port per steamer Braemar, are due to arrive here Tuesday. The next mail for China and Japan, after arrival of these mails, will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on the 10th inst.

—Davis & Hopp Brothers have just issued a handy little pamphlet, which they call the "Guide of Guides." It is a key to all railroad stations, transfers on all surface car lines, instruction as to finding any street number, and a list and location of all hotels, ferries, steamship companies, and places of amusement.

—Owing to a difference of opinion between the Collector and the Surveyor in the matter of Custom House retrenchment, the authorities at Washington have sent for Chief Special Treasury Agent Cross, who is stationed in this city, to give his view of the situation.

—The mass meeting to consider plans for the proposed conference of religious workers will be held in Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, next Monday at 2 P. M. All pastors in Greater New-York and vicinity are invited.

—Capt. Horsfield of the British steamship Castlevetry, which arrived yesterday, reported that during the hurricane of Sept. 23, James Goodfellow, a Scotch seaman, twenty-five years old, was washed overboard by a wave while securing a hatch and was lost.

—The educational department of the Young Men's Institute, 220 Bowery, will open its doors next Monday for the instruction of young men on practical subjects. The school year continues until May, when diplomas and prizes will be awarded.

—Evangelist John M. Dick of Boston will speak at the men's meeting to-morrow at 4:30 P. M. at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His subject will be "One of Three."

—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, announces that he will preach to-morrow evening on the topic: "16 to 1—Why I Cannot Vote for the Platform."

—Sanderson & Son, agents, announce that the New-York-London service of the Wilson Line and the Boston-London service of the Furness Line will in future be known as the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Limited.

—The regular meeting of the American Pet Dog Club will be held at the Hoffman House, Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock. There is business of much importance to transact, as well as the election of new members.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow morning on "The Moral Aspects of the Campaign."

—The subject of the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild's sermon at the Central Baptist Church tomorrow morning will be "Workingmen in Politics."

—A musical and literary entertainment will be given at Chickering Hall next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Cuban sufferers.

Brooklyn.

—Francis Sterrezo, forty-two years old, of Union Avenue and North Second Street, Brooklyn, a street sweeper, was run over and killed at Union Avenue and Jackson Street yesterday afternoon by a soda water wagon driven by Frederick Snyder of 246 Union Avenue. Two wheels of the wagon passed over his legs. Snyder was arrested.

—Ellen Fields, an old inmate of the Kings County almshouse, committed suicide Thursday night by jumping out of a dormitory window on the third floor of the institution. She was killed instantly. She had been an inmate of the almshouse about six years.

—William Evans of Seventy-third Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday afternoon while getting off a Second Avenue car at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Jersey City.

—The East Jersey Water Company yesterday notified Mayor Wanser that it would make no reduction upon its contract price of $43 per million gallons, but would relieve the city of its expenses at Belleville by undertaking to do all the pumping necessary at that point. The city is now pumping 6,000,000 gallons daily from the Passaic.

—Mayor Wanser yesterday announced that the contract for the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks would be ready by the end of next week, and that the work would probably begin as soon as the contract should be signed.

—The ferry companies outside of Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday notified the Freeholders that they would be prepared to confer on the subject of cheap ferriage about the middle of the month. Oct. 15 was fixed for the hearing.

—Mrs. Mary Trim of Bayonne was injured in a collision between two trolley cars three months ago. She sued the Consolidated Traction Company for $10,000. A jury yesterday awarded her $3,620.

—Bishop Edward Charton of Nassau, N. P., will preach the harvest festival sermon at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grove Street, tomorrow.

—Seven night schools will be opened in Jersey City Oct. 12 and two in Hoboken on Nov. 2. The sessions will be continued through the Winter.

Philadelphia Crank Caught.

John Bonansia, the demented Philadelphia waiter for whom the police of this city have been looking for several days, is safely lodged in Bellevue Hospital. Chief Linden of Philadelphia sent a letter to Capt. O'Brien last Tuesday telling him that Bonansia had left Philadelphia with the delusion that he was to meet Mrs. Cleveland in this city. He believed that the

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MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

QUARTERS TO BE SOUGHT IN PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Advertisements Will Put the Conditions Before Property Owners—Needed Almost Exclusively for the Lowest Primary Classes—Vacant Seats Now in the Grammar Schools—The Use to be Made of the Old Essex Market Site.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education held a long session yesterday and discussed the plan of establishing temporary primary schools in the congested districts, for the accommodation of the thousand of children to whom has been refused admission in the existing schoolhouses. Commissioner Little presided, and Commissioners Prentiss, Hurlburt, Adams, and Wehrum, and Superintendent Jasper and Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder were present.

A communication from Superintendent Jasper, in which he recommended the establishment of temporary schools, and which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was read. Mr. Snyder reported that his Inspectors had made search in the neighborhoods which had been designated by Mr. Jasper for the new schools, but had failed to find any suitable buildings.

Chairman Little presented the form of an advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers of this city calling upon the owners and agents of suitable buildings in the neighborhood of the designated localities, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to communicate with the committee. The advertisement calls for stores or lofts, preferably with paved outside yards, and provided with sufficient sanitary accommodations. Buildings must be of fire-proof construction, if over thirty-five feet in height, and divided, or susceptible of division, into classrooms of a certain size, and with sufficient natural light to enable a scholar to study in any part. Buildings must be made to comply with the building and health laws, and put in order at the owner's expense.

Commissioner Wehrum said that private schools were permitted to occupy buildings which were not of fire-proof construction, and he did not understand why the Board of Education could not enjoy the same privilege. He was informed by the Chairman that, as the Commissioners were public officers, they could not afford to evade the law. There was some discussion as to the payment for the proposed advertising, and the committee agreed to share the expense among its members, and it was decided to advertise in all the morning newspapers.

More Trouble than Last Year.

Mr. Jasper called the attention of the committee to the fact that this year the department had suffered more than in previous years from want of accommodations for primary children. With the opening of the school session on Sept. 14, there were 173,533 children registered in the grammar and primary schools, with thirteen schools, having a normal attendance of nearly 13,000 pupils, unopened. Some three or four thousand of these latter pupils found accommodation in other schools. The attendance at the opening last year was 159,500, showing an increase of about 25,000. There were 923 children to whom admission was refused this year to the grammar department, of which 426 sought admission to the lower grammar grades, and 6,320 to the primary departments, of which 4,957 sought admission to half-day classes. At the same time that it was found necessary to deny admission to so many children in certain districts, there were 20,615 vacant seats in the public schools, of which 12,216 were in grammar schools. Mr. Jasper said that if the board succeeded in establishing the temporary schools as suggested by him, and if he was authorized to district the city and compel parents to send their children to the schools nearest their homes, every child applying for admission to the schools would be accommodated.

A case in point, showing that the pupils from a distance often crowd out the pupils who live nearer to the schools, was cited in a communication from the Inspectors of the Thirtieth District, where several hundred children were refused admission to the primary department of Grammar School No. 57, at 176 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and the primary department of Grammar School No. 83, at 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, while there are 1,047 children attending the schools designated whose parents do not live in the district.

The Essex Market Site.

The subject of the school to be established on the site of the old Essex Market building, in Grand Street, was considered. It was originally intended to demolish the old building and erect in its place a handsome five-story model school building with a roof playground, at a cost of from $260,000 to $290,000. The lot is a whole block, 82 by 175 feet, comprising 14,350 square feet, and was considered an ideal spot for a school building. It has been ascertained, however, that one of the driveways to the approach of the new East River Bridge, which is to extend from Clinton Street to the junction of the Bowery and Canal Street, would cut through the building and render it unfit for school purposes. The committee therefore did not feel justified in spending so much money for the erection of a new building, which in a few years would be subject to condemnation, and therefore determined to have the old building remodeled for school purposes at a cost of $70,000. The building, when reconstructed, will contain 28 classrooms, accommodating 1,680 children. The work will be commenced immediately, and will be completed in seven months.

Horseshoers Must Now Register.

The County Clerk's office was visited yesterday by many horseshoers, who went to register their names as required by the new law that took effect Thursday. This prohibits all persons from practicing horseshoeing in cities having a population of 50,000 or over until after they have duly registered in the office of the Clerk of the County in which they live. Hereafter every person who has not been a horseshoer for at least three years must be examined by the State Board of Examiners, and present its certificate before he can get his name registered. The Board of Examiners consists of Thomas M. Quinn and Thomas Carroll of this city, and Robert Keenan of Brooklyn, Homer A. Grove of Rochester, and Charles W. Kirk of Albany.

Panic Victims Leave the Hospital.

Michael Kennedy and Joseph Banifino, two of the victims of the panic during the fire in Berrian's Hall, Woodlawn, Thursday night, were discharged from Fordham Hospital yesterday. Thomas J. Armstrong, who had his leg fractured by a fall after he had rescued his wife and two children, will be confined to his bed for several days to come.

About a dozen persons besides those taken to the hospital were injured, but they were all taken to their homes.

The police have learned of no serious injuries among them.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

A Novel Convention to Meet in Washington Early Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There will be held in Washington, in February, 1897, a National Congress of Mothers.

It is proposed to have the congress consider all subjects which relate to the home, especially those bearing upon the better and broader moral and physical as well as mental training of the young, such as the value of kindergarten work and the extension of its principles to more advanced studies, a love of humanity and of country, the physical and mental evils resulting from some of the present methods of our schools, and the advantages to follow from a closer relation between the influence of the home and that of institutions of learning.

Of special importance will be the subject of the means of developing in children characteristics which will elevate and ennoble them, and thus assist in overcoming the conditions which now prompt crime and make necessary the maintenance of jails, workhouses, and reformatories.

Assurances have already been received from railroad men that satisfactory special rates will be made. Suitable boarding places at reasonable prices will be secured in advance by the local committee, and many houses will be open for the entertainment of delegates as guests. The sum necessary to establish and maintain an office in Washington, to supply and distribute printed matter, to carry on correspondence and to defray the other local and immediate expenses incident to the practical inauguration of this project has been given by a friend of the movement.

Headquarters have been secured at 1,400 New-Hampshire Avenue, this city, and communications in reference to the movement should be addressed to the National Congress of Mothers at that address.

Among those who are in sympathy with the movement and whose names appear in a circular of information just issued are: Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Miss Herbert, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Mrs. J. Harmon, Miss Morton, Mrs. Ella Herbert Micon, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. M. A. Birney, and Mrs. T. W. Birney.

NEW-YORKERS FOR CONGRESS.

Cochrane Named to Succeed Black—A McKinley League Move.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Allan V. S. Cochrane of Hudson was named to-day as the Republican candidate for member of Congress from the Nineteenth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the nomination of F. S. Black for Governor.

The sound-money Democrats of the Nineteenth District nominated Elmer T. Haynes of Kinderhook.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The gold-standard Democratic Convention, held to-day, nominated James S. Sherman the present Representative from this district. Mr. Sherman is a Republican and already has the nomination from one branch of his party. There being already two gold candidates in the field, it was deemed unwise to nominate a third.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The McKinley League of the Onondaga-Madison District to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of the nomination for Congress in that district by petition of James J. Belden. The petition was brought here by Judge Cady of Syracuse, who said it contained 2,000 Republican signatures, 1,000 being required by law. A certificate of the nomination of Mr. Belden by the Democrats of that district previously had been filed with the Secretary of State.

HIS FIRST WIFE REAPPEARS.

Staid Horace E. Smith's Past Causes Him to Leave Hurriedly.

ABINGTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Horace E. Smith has left town under a cloud as the result of an order to appear at the Superior Court at Plymouth Nov. 6, to show cause why his marriage with his wife, Anna, should not be annulled.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been married more than eleven years, and during that time have resided in Abington. A short time ago Mrs. Smith learned that her husband had married a girl in Taunton in 1878, but that he lived with her only a few days. She is living and in evidence.

His story of the affair is that before he was of age he ran away from home and married a girl who was also under age. Three days afterward his father compelled him to return to his home in Taunton, and he never lived with the girl again. A Taunton lawyer told him that, inasmuch as both parties were minors, and did not have the consent of their parents, the marriage was null and void.

Mr. Smith has worked for eighteen years at the shoe factory of Cobb & Thompson, in Abington.

SEVENTEEN WERE POISONED.

President, Servants, and Students of Concordia College.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The condition of the Concordia College students poisoned by eating smoked whitefish is improving this morning, according to the report of the physicians in attendance. It is believed that all will recover.

The following is a list of those who are ill, and whose condition is still considered serious by the attending physicians:

The Rev. M. J. F. Albrecht, President of the college; four children of President Albrecht, G. Brink, baker of the college; C. C. Foerster, steward of the college; Mrs. Foerster, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Foerster; janitor, two domestics, W. Horstman, student; Theodore Wugazer, student; H. Steege, student.

The City Health Department is making a thorough investigation.

Increased Number of Yale Students.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—The deans of the various departments of Yale have nearly completed the task of registering. The estimate from their figures makes it certain that there will be about 2,650 students in the university this year, not including about 100 public school teachers of the State who will take the new special teacher's course. By departments the estimated membership is: Academic department, 1,251; scientific school, 620; medical school, 140; law school, 240; divinity school, 105; school of music, 65; art school, 50; graduate department, 130; total, 2,661. Last year's total was 2,512.

Director Chandler Non-Commital.

Albert B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and one of the Directors of the United States and Haiti Cable Company, was asked yesterday what course the last-named company would pursue regarding the United States Government's suit to restrain the French Cable Company and its American allies from establishing cable connection with the American shore. Mr. Chandler said the matter was in the hands of the people on the other side of the ocean.

Iron Merchant on a Silver Ticket.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 2.—The convention of the Democrats who are supporting Bryan and Sewall to nominate a candidate in the First Congressional District was held here to-day. William L. Marvel of Flushing, a wealthy iron merchant doing business in New-York, was named. There are now three candidates in the district—a gold and a silver Democrat and a Republican.

DISHONESTY AT AUCTIONS

GRAND JURY SCORES THOSE WHO VIOLATE THE LAWS.

Attention Called to the Practice of Procuring False and Fraudulent Bids and Fixing a "Reserve Price" at the Sales—Buyers Deceived Also as to the Character of Goods Under the Hammer—Indictments Against Five Auctioneers.

The Grand Jury has had under consideration for several weeks the business of bogus auctioneers and the manner in which they violate the law and deceive the public. The attention of the authorities has been frequently called to the doings of these auctioneers by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The result has been that on the evidence presented the Grand Jurors filed in the Court of General Sessions, a presentment against the lawbreakers. The presentment is couched in plain language, and the District Attorney's office has been prompted to take action. The presentment is as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York for the September term for the year 1896 respectfully presents to the Court as follows:

"The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to the fact that the laws regulating public auctions of personal property are systematically and grossly evaded and violated in this city. Evidence supporting this said fact has been laid before the Grand Jury, and in several instances this evidence has been sufficient, in the judgment of the Grand Jury, to warrant indictments against the offending parties, and such indictments have been found. The testimony presented to the Grand Jury showed that frauds of the grossest character are systematically racticed at so-called auctions in this city. Among the various fraudulent devices practiced by these auctioneers who offend against the law may be mentioned:

"The practice of procuring false, fictitious, and fraudulent bids from 'puffers' or 'by-bidders' who regularly attend these auctions in the interest and in the pay of the auctioneer for the purpose of making such fraudulent and fictitious bids against bona-fide bidders in order to advance the price of the article offered at the auction.

Fixing a "Reserve Price."

"A similar practice resulting in the same effect obtains at these auctions, by which the auctioneer, while pretending to sell his goods at public auction to the highest bidder without reserve, really maintains what may be called a reserve price, arbitrarily fixed by himself, below which he will not sell goods to bidders. Unless this price is reached by bidders, the auctioneer himself announces a fictitious bid and knocks down the goods to a fictitious buyer, while actually retaining the goods himself. Where this practice prevails the genuine and bona-fide bidders lose the benefit of their lawful rights for the article offered to the highest bona-fide bidder, and the so-called auction ceases to be an auction in reality.

"In addition to this practice, evidence has been adduced before the Grand Jury showing that in at least one instance it was the custom of a public auctioneer to keep in stock an article of high grade and quality, which he pretended to put up for sale from day to day, while furnishing to those persons making the highest bids a similar article of inferior quality.

"It appears also that the grossest misrepresentations as to the quality and value of the articles put up at these so-called auctions are constantly made by the auctioneer with a view to deceiving and defrauding the bidders at the sale, and that, too, in the face of the express provisions of law making such misrepresentations a crime.

Laws Defied and Disregarded.

"From these corrupt and fraudulent practices on the part of public auctioneers it follows that the public is deceived and the laws upon our statute books regulating the conduct of these auctions are habitually disregarded and defied. Public auctions of goods have always been considered fit subjects for the most rigid legislative regulation and executive supervision for the protection of the public, and it is on account of this fact that the Grand Jury has deemed it to be its duty to call the attention of the Court to these abuses now prevailing in this city.

"In the opinion of the Grand Jury, the public interests require that those authorities who have charge of the granting and renewal of auctioneers' licenses should exercise their functions with the utmost care and with a most rigid supervision of the methods followed by the licensees. In addition to this remedy it is also respectfully suggested that the police authorities should give especial attention to these auctions with a view to a strict enforcement of the penal laws providing for the punishment of persons offending against the statutes by which public auctions of goods are regulated.

"The Grand Jury respectfully presents these considerations to the Court with the request that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the matters stated herein."

Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the Grand Jury proceedings, said yesterday that in addition to filing the presentment five indictments had also been found against five alleged bogus auctioneers, but he refused to make their names public until after they had been arrested.

JACMEL'S DISASTROUS FIRE.

Damage Figured at $5,000,000—Steamship's Cargo Relieved Distress.

The steamship Andes, which arrived yesterday from Jamaican ports, brought news of the fire which destroyed two-thirds of the town of Jacmel on Sept. 19, 20, and 21.

The alarm of fire was given at 10 o'clock in the morning, and every effort was made to have it extinguished. There was no water, however, the supply for some reason, it is said, having been stopped. The fire originated on the hill near the cathedral and completely destroyed that edifice. The flames swept seaward and burned all the houses and stores between the hill and the sea.

When the Andes left Tuesday night the fire was still smoldering. The loss was estimated at $5,000,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Great destitution prevailed, and the arrival of the Andes with a large cargo from New-York for that place served materially to lessen the distress.

No Sale if Bryan Be Elected.

At a recent session of the Board of United States General Appraisers in this city M. Utard, the American agent of Ed Pinaud, the perfumer, of Paris, testified that he had made forty contracts with Chicago parties for sales of various lines of Pinaud's goods, and that twenty-eight of the forty contracts contained a provision that the purchase could be canceled if Bryan be elected President.

ALBERT WEBER'S FALL.

Once a Millionaire, He Now Goes Insane to a Sanitarium.

Albert Weber has been declared insane, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon will be taken to the Waldemere Sanitarium, in Mamaroneck. Through all his dissipations and riotous publicity his mother has clung to him, as protector and refuge, and to-day she will take him to the retreat, where, doctors say, the rest of his life may be spent.

He is only thirty-eight years old. Twenty of those years were spent in a luxurious home and in the cultivation of an intellect that was unusually bright. Then his father, a millionaire piano manufacturer, died, and left to the son fully $1,000,000.

At twenty-five he had abandoned nearly everything to his life of dissipation, and had begun to do things that frequently brought his name into the public prints. He married the daughter of Dr. J. W. Clowes, but even then his life of revelry did not cease, and it was not long before his wife secured a divorce. In 1885 he married Irene Perry, then a member of the McCaull Opera Company. The actress for a while had a restraining influence over him, but he was soon back in his old wildness. She secured a divorce after ten years, during the greater part of which she was unable to live with him. In the papers that were filed in her suit she declared she believed he was insane.

Since that time Weber has run over and over again the gamut of dissipation. To Nina Farrington he gave a flat, the furnishings of which cost $10,000. A rival found more favor than he, and one night kicked him down the stairs. The next day Miss Farrington had fled and all the furniture had been removed. Chrissy Carlisle of "The Lady Slavey" company partook of his bounty, and his lavishness was the talk of the town. Within a month he has been a prisoner twice. On one of those occasions he could not pay a fine of $3. On another a friend paid $5 for him. The piano business left him by his father not long ago went into the hands of a receiver.

Weber was brought from his home in Pelham Manor to Bellevue Thursday, and yesterday Drs. H. V. Wildman and G. W. Kunz, the Commissioners in Lunacy, examined him and pronounced him insane. At times since his confinement he has sat, in imagination, at the card table and shuffled, cut, and dealt the cards. He talked of great stakes at the race tracks, rambled on about the women who helped him to spend his money, talked of big investments, and declared he was immensely wealthy. "I'll make three millions this month easily," he said to the doctors who were examining him yesterday.

"Weber has been insane for some time," said Dr. Wildman yesterday. "He has many kinds of delusions, but we can't yet tell the exact nature of his insanity."

THE "PASTE TRUST."

How the Bill Posters Evade the Law and Have Their Own Way.

"The three big bill-posting firms of this city have become, to all intents and purposes, a paste trust," said a theatrical manager to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"Their refusal to place any of Georgia Cayvan's paper because they have had a row with A. M. Palmer is only a small item in their general scheme of arrogance. They control nearly all of the dead walls and fences of New-York, and they are climbing skyward, regardless of the law, at such a rate that before long we may have bill boards, as high as the tallest 'skyscraper' in town.

"Just look at that ugly three-story bill stand at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. That is clearly in violation of the ordinance which limits the height of billboards to ten feet."

The stand referred to is really a three-story structure. From the ground a board rises ten feet. A little back of this and above it is a second board of the same height, and behind this is still another.

"This paste trust," continued the manager, "runs things just as it pleases. It has pushed prices away up, and we are helpless unless we want to hire our own stands, and the opportunities are few."

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, was asked by a reporter regarding the stand at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

"The law is not up to date," he said, "and the bill posters get around it easily. It provides that no fence of wood shall be more than ten feet high. These bill posters put up wooden posts and to them fasten tin or sheet iron. Then, of course, their bill stand comes within the law. It is not of wood.

"Chief Bonner and I have talked the matter over. He is convinced that the present construction of bill stands is a menace to public safety, and we would like to find some way of bettering things."

POKER AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

John P. Irish of California Insists that the Game Must Be Protected.

Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., United States General Appraiser, in this city, has sustained the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, in the matter of duties imposed on a large consignment of Japanese playing cards. There were 1,000 sets of these cards imported by the Fuji Company. The customs duties imposed were 10 cents a pack and 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers entered a protest, and set up the claim that the cards were dutiable only as printed matter, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. It was represented that the cards were designed for the instruction and amusement of children.

John P. Irish, the United States Naval Officer at San Francisco, officially passed upon the protest, which was supported by the Collector, as follows:

"The importer claims that these cards represent the months of the year and the flowers and foliage peculiar to each month, and, therefore, that they serve such innocent uses as teaching children when cherries are ripe, and when it is time to pick the huckleberry. As these periods in California can be learned upon application to the State Horticultural Commission, there is no utility in such a large importation of these cards, especially as the juvenile Japanese population of this State is very limited. I incline, therefore, to the opinion that these cards are intended for adult Japanese, to be used in some form of Oriental poker, some pauper game of chance, imported to compete with a domestic article, and as gambling in a new country like this is necessarily an infant industry and entitled to protection, I overrule the protest."

Cut Her Husband's Throat?

Mrs. Elizabeth Marr of 177 High Street, Brooklyn, who was reported to have cut her husband's neck with a piano lamp early Sunday morning, was committed yesterday by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, to Raymond Street Jail for examination as to her sanity. During the hearing it was asserted that she did not throw a lamp at her husband, but deliberately cut his throat with a razor while he was sleeping.

Mr. Marr has been connected with the Ordnance Department at the navy yard since 1854. He said that he was awakened from sleep on Sunday morning by a painful sensation in the throat, and found his neck bleeding and his wife standing by him with a razor.

Mrs. Marr said that their daughter left home Saturday night, and Mr. Marr went out to find her. Upon his return, about 4 o'clock A. M., he was intoxicated, and, falling against a piano lamp, cut his neck.

MR. HANNA TO TRAVELERS

MAKES AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL MEN.

The Issue of the Hour, He Says, Is to Protect the Honor and Integrity of the Country—Ex-Congressman White Talks About an Honest Dollar and Gen. Powell Clayton Points Out the Republican Money Position.

Marcus A. Hanna was the star at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' League, Broadway and Prince Street, yesterday. The large room was crowded.

Mr. Hanna's entrance was rather theatrical. He was escorted by an attractively uniformed brass band through the room to the grand stand, while the commercial men cheered themselves hoarse.

President Black of the league introduced Col. H. L. Swords of the National Committee as the presiding officer, and he presented Mr. Hanna. When Mr. Hanna had uttered the first word, an intoxicated drayman with a big voice shouted:

"There's the man that will do Billy Bryan."

Mr. Hanna led the laughter that this remark provoked.

"What's the matter with Hanna?" cried a voice in the centre of the room.

"He's a dandy, and don't you make a mistake," answered the drayman, who was about to indulge in another observation when put out by the police. Mr. Hanna said:

"I am very glad that some of my friends [referring to the drayman] volunteer to consume a part of my time [Laughter.] It is my part to perform, and, like a distinguished gentleman on the other side, I am trying to satisfy curiosity. [Laughter.] I want to say that there is no more effective or efficient work being done in this campaign than that by the commercial men of the United States. In point of intelligence, energy, and judgment they are surpassed by no class of men engaged in this work.

"Major McKinley [cheers] has said that politics is business, and that business is politics, and if ever that sentiment is true, it is true in this campaign. It is our business to protect our homes and our property; it is our business most emphatically to protect the honor and integrity of our country. [Cheers.] That is really the issue at the present hour, and you are each and every one of you called upon to exercise that duty in proportion to your ability in that direction. I urge upon you from this until the 3d of November to give your time and your efforts, and you will all be surprised at the result."

Ex-Congressman S. V. White, who was introduced as the "Deacon," made a speech which seemed to completely capture the commercial men.

"I think," he said, "I can understand why your class is so particularly interested in this contest. One question in which the commercial man is interested is that of selling his goods, and the next is with regard to the delivery of the goods he sells. The platform of the Popocratic Party assails his right to do either.

"Hitherto when a man has taken his Welsh tin, or his Holland gin, and offered it to the storekeepers, he was able to offer it in dollars and cents, and the trade was closed when the men agreed on the price. If the course outlined by the Chicago platform is carried out, he cannot close his contract in dollars and cents; he has to close it in exchange.

"Commercial men, therefore, will be interested in making a contract in which the price shall be specified in dollars and cents, and not in the exchange of London. Then there is the theory that he has the right to deliver the goods he has sold. But the Chicago platform has a plank which says that if Altgeld does not want the goods to come through Chicago, they cannot come."

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas has been so busy laying out work for speakers under the National Committee that his first speech of the campaign was to the commercial travelers.

"If the Republican Party has its way, there will be but one kind of money in America," he said. "That will be that all of our money, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be of the same purchasing power; hence there will be no inducement for any man to hoard up gold money and thus justify his being classed as a goldbug. Sustain the parity of all your money and the goldbug will have to go to Mexico or some other silver country to pursue his profession."

Gen. N. M. Curtis and Gen. George B. Loud also addressed the meeting. To-day will be Brooklyn day at the league headquarters. Timothy of all your money, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will preside. William A. Prendergast and T. H. Roberts will discuss the issues of the campaign.

CALLS BRYAN'S TOUR A FARCE.

Clarence Pullen Says His Speeches Helped McKinley's Cause.

At the meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, at its headquarters, on Broadway, yesterday noon, Clarence Pullen, ex-Surveyor General of New-Mexico, in speaking of the campaign, said:

"Justice is due the sound-money Democrats who have united with the Republicans against a dishonest money policy. The country had no use for Anarchists like Altgeld, the framer of the Chicago platform."

Bryan's tour of the Eastern States he considered a perfect farce. For a time the result of the election was in doubt, he declared, but the speeches of Bryan had helped strengthen McKinley's cause.

C. McLaughlin of Jersey City discussed the sound-money question, and George J. Seabury of this city also made an address.

Burning Derelict in Steamer Track.

The steamship Oregon, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, reported sighting a burning derelict in the steamship's track about 160 miles southwest of Cape Race. It was evidently the same derelict sighted two days earlier, on Sept. 26, by the Anchor Line steamship Circassia, which arrived Tuesday. Neither vessel made out whether it was a steamship or a sailing vessel.

It is believed to have been a sailing vessel, abandoned and set fire to during one of the gales earlier in the month. She was apparently a large vessel, and the fire was burning fiercely.

Mayor Gleason Stops Track Laying.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday obtained an order modifying the injunction secured by the New-York and Queens County Railroad Company to restrain city officials from interfering with workmen laying switches in the streets. Under this injunction several gangs had been put to work. Upon getting the order modifying the injunction, so that no work should be done until the case had been argued, Mayor Gleason served it in person, and the work was discontinued.

M'KANE ACCUSES A BROTHER.

The ex-Boss of Gravesend Says that He Has Betrayed a Trust.

Ex-Chief John Y. McKane, who is serving a sentence of six and a half years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, is in more trouble on account of the alleged faithlessness of his brother, James, whom he accuses of betraying the trust which he placed in him at the time of going to prison. He has joined hands with Mrs. Paul Bauer, who accuses him of swindling her out of her husband's estate, in asking Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to appoint a receiver for the property because, he says, James has neglected to pay taxes upon it. He also accuses his brother of withholding moneys received for rents from his wife and family.

The case was argued yesterday before Justice Dickey, in Brooklyn, when W. E. C. Mayer, counsel for Mrs. Bauer, asked for the appointment of a receiver. After John Y. McKane was imprisoned Mrs. Bauer and her daughter, Katie, demanded from him an accounting as trustee of Paul Bauer's estate. McKane's account showed that the estate owed him $150,000. Mrs. Bauer's counsel filed 658 specific objections to the accounting.

McKane set up that his brother James was left in charge of his property after his conviction, and that he had abused his trust, and that he had diverted to his own use money that should have been paid to Mrs. John Y. McKane.

James McKane declared he had fulfilled his duties to his brother John, and that he had loaned John $130,000, of which he still owed $80,000. This claim John Y. McKane repudiates. He was represented yesterday by George W. Roderick, and James McKane was represented by Almet F. Jenks, who said his client would have nothing to secure his rights in the property if a receiver were appointed.

Justice Dickey will decide the matter later.

FUNERAL OF WALTER L. SINN.

Services in Plymouth Church Attended by Many Friends.

The funeral of Walter L. Sinn, late associate manager of the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, was held yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church. Among the organizations which attended the services were the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Stella Lodge, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars; the Crescent Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Polytechnic Reunion, Good Roads Association, and Lambs Club. Many actors, besides the members of "The Wizard of the Nile" company, were also present. Many floral tributes were placed on the coffin.

The pall bearers were Thomas Bagot, Thomas Troy, Charles H. Hoyt, James Smith, Arthur Bell, Edward Trail, Olney Van Dusen, and Benjamin J. Donohue.

The services began with the singing of "Ave Maria" by Camille D'Arville and selections by a quartet. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott then read the burial service and spoke a few words of eulogy. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in a temporary vault, after Stella Masonic Lodge had held an impressive service. The body will be transferred to Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

SAVED BY HER SON.

The Boy Finds His Mother Nearly Suffocated by Gas.

But for the timely awakening of her fourteen-year-old son, George, Mrs. Jenessa E. Gedney would probably have been suffocated yesterday morning, at her home, 109 West Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Gedney is a widow, fifty-two years old. She has three children, but only George was there. Yesterday morning the boy awoke with a headache, and in an instant he detected the odor of gas. Rushing into his mother's room he found her lying on the bed unconscious.

Without waiting to turn off the gas the boy seized his mother and dragged her into the parlor. Then he threw open the windows and shouted for help. Among those who responded were two policemen, who had the woman removed to Roosevelt Hospital. She was soon revived, and the doctors say she will recover.

The police thought the indications pointed to attempted suicide, and Mrs. Gedney was placed under arrest at the hospital. Her children, however, scout the idea of suicide, and Mrs. Gedney's neighbors say that she always appeared in a happy frame of mind. The son says the gas was not turned on full head, and it is supposed that Mrs. Gedney became drowsy and turned the gas only partly off, and the wind extinguished the flame.

GEBHARDT'S HARD LUCK.

Imprisoned Fourteen Days Through a Curious Legal Tangle.

William Gebhardt, seventy-seven years old, was yesterday released from Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been sent for contempt of court in not giving attention to an order that was issued directing him to produce a savings bank book that he did not have and had not had for thirteen years. His stepdaughter, Rosine Knop, had an idea that he was trying to defraud her of $3,000 which she thought her mother had in a savings bank at the time she died, seventeen years ago.

Miss Knop's attorney brought proceedings to get the bank book and examine Gebhardt for the purpose of framing a complaint in an action against him, but in doing so omitted to serve a summons on Gebhardt, and Gebhardt, on the advice of his neighbors, gave no heed to the many papers that were afterward served on him, until he found himself in jail. Gebhardt then retained a lawyer, and Justice Russell dismissed the proceedings and liberated Gebhardt on the first application to the court. Gebhardt was in jail for fourteen days.

Police Pension Checks.

Treasurer Andrews of the Police Board said yesterday that he had decided that hereafter the money due on police pensions will be only paid to the pensioners themselves. When a person armed with a power of attorney shall appear for the money, the Commissioner intends to use his discretion. S. Wetzler of Schneider & Wetzler of 822 Broadway made another demand for the pensions of his sixty-one clients yesterday, but as he did not bring them, as promised, payment was refused. There will probably be litigations over this quarter's pension of ex-Police Sergt. Webb, as Webb's lawyer has served upon Paymaster Gott a revocation of the power of attorney given to Schneider.

Indorsed the Democratic Nominees.

The National Democracy yesterday indorsed the Democratic judiciary nominees in the Second Judicial District at their convention, held yesterday in the Kings County Court House, in Brooklyn. The candidates are Charles F. Brown, Nathaniel H. Clement, Thomas S. Moore, and Stephen D. Stephens.

The convention was presided over by Charles J. Patterson. Edward M. Shepard, who was a delegate, was absent. Seven of the nine counties in the district were represented in the convention. The unrepresented counties were Orange and Putnam.

FOR ROBBING THE MAILS

THREE MEN OF STATION E IN THIS CITY ARRESTED.

This Office Has Had a Bad Record for Months in the Way of Thieving—The Trio Captured Within Four Days and the Evidence Against Them—Business Firms in the Neighborhood Which Have Made the Complaints.

Three men of Station E of the New-York Post Office have been arrested on the charge of robbing letters. It is not thought that there was a conspiracy among them.

The three prisoners are Charles R. Goetz, a carrier, who lives at 159 West Thirty-first Street; John J. Powers, a clerk, who lives at 313 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Philip Piert, who is in the employ of Travers & Allwood, mail contractors, who carry the letter bags between the elevated stations and the Post Offices.

Goetz and Powers, who were arrested Monday and Wednesday, respectively, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in $2,500 bail each for the Grand Jury. Piert, who was arrested Thursday night, was arraigned later in the day and held for examination Monday.

Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ash said, in speaking of the arrests, that in the entire history of the department there has never been such a record of thieving as that made by Station E. During the last eight months, at least two-thirds of the arrests made in this city for letter thievery have been made in that station. The three latest culprits are supposed to have been robbing letters for the last six months, and during that time, it is said, they have destroyed thousands of letters and stolen thousands of dollars.

Station E takes in the territory bounded by Twenty-first and Forty-fourth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the North River, and within its limits are hundreds of concerns that do a large mail order business.

In looking over the complaints, the detectives found that most of them were about letters addressed to Ludwig Bauman & Co., in Eighth Avenue; The Art Interchange; The Evangelist, and a dealer in proprietary articles in Sixth Avenue. After the arrest of Goetz marked money and several letters were found in his pockets.

Powers's duty was to stamp all letters that were too thick or large to go through the back-stamping machine. As Ludwig Bauman & Co. have a peculiarly shaped envelope which they send to their customers, he got hold of many of them. Test letters were prepared, and when he was arrested the letters and marked money were found in his pocket.

Piert had nothing to do with the handling of letters except when they were locked in bags. He, however, was in the habit of lounging about the office. Inspectors Morris and Jacobs secured a room in an adjoining building which gave them a view of the box in which The Art Interchange letters were kept. After watching several hours, they saw Piert pass the box and hurriedly reach out and take several letters. When they appeared in the office Piert was found in the washroom tearing up one of the letters. Five letters were found in his pockets.

Piert acknowledged yesterday that he had taken the letters, but declared that he had not intended to steal the contents.

In the thievery the men were too cautious to take anything but money. Persons who have lost money orders through them can secur duplicates from the Post Offices at which they got the original orders.

UNIVERSITY LAW STUDENTS.

A New Dean and 600 Pupils at the Opening Yesterday.

The formal opening of the New-York University Law School for the present year and the installation of the new Dean of the Law Faculty, Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, were held at the University Building, in Washington Square, at 4 P. M. yesterday. The ceremonies were held in the school assembly room and were presided over by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken.

The Chancellor, before introducing the new Dean, made a brief address, in which he declared that it was plain to him who the next President of the United States would be. The audience applauded and listened to hear the name. They were deceived in their expectation, however, for the Chancellor followed his declaration by saying that he was sure the next President would be an attorney at law. Dean Ashley's address was simply one of welcome and encouragement to the incoming class. Addresses were also made by Profs. Isaac Franklin Russell, C. C. Tiedeman, Frank A. Erwin, and George A. Miller.

The University Law School opened this year with the largest enrollment of students in the history of the institution. The incoming junior class numbers 200, and the senior class 150. Including the students in the three evening classes and in the post-graduate classes the total number of students will be about 600.

THE EMPIRE LOAN'S FATE.

The Examiner's Report Will Be Sent to Albany To-day.

The fate of the Empire Loan and Investment Company will be decided to-day. Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn said yesterday:

"There has been a thorough examination made of the financial condition of the company. The report will be filed in Albany to-day or to-morrow. I have left directions that in case of an adverse report the papers be immediately presented to the Attorney General, who will then enter suit to dissolve the corporation.

"The suit will be based upon our report, though the inability of the company to pay Mrs. Goldstein's judgment will be used as corroborative evidence of the accuracy of our report."

Electric Motor for the Elevated.

Acting General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company said yesterday that the use of the electric motor on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated road will begin next Monday morning. A third rail has been laid from Third Avenue to the ferryhouse, and an electric current will be supplied to this rail from the power house of the Electric Storage Battery Company. There will be one motor and two cars, the latter to be lighted by the same current of electricity that propels the motor. The electric train will begin running at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be operated on the regular schedule time until 9:06 o'clock P. M. It is probable that President Gould and other officers of the road will be among the first passengers.

Mr. Case Declines a Nomination.

Leon S. Case of Flushing, who was nominated for Assembly by the Democrats in the Second District, has declined to run, and John Kuhler of College Point has been named in his place.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

Traders in the stock market, anxious for a reaction, got some opportunities for satisfaction to-day. After being strong throughout the morning, with transactions made for the long account by nearly every commission house on the Street, the stock market all of a sudden cramped and went down. It did not go down much; it did not stay down long. Almost a point on an average, however, was knocked off conspicuous stocks. But in the last hour of business on the Stock Exchange many of the stocks which suffered most got back toward the figures with which they started the day.

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To-day's transactions, the sharp and sudden recession followed by a wholesome rally, represent very thoroughly the present Wall Street situation. All the commission houses—everybody in Wall Street who can claim to be "conservative"—have been preaching the need of a reaction. But as soon as they get the slightest sign of a set-back, the preachers themselves fairly tumble over one another to buy as many stocks as they can on the decline.

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The truth of this was attested to-day on all sides. The significance of it calls for little explanation. It is hardly an encouraging outlook for bear speculators when the rule in Wall Street is for everybody to be advising everybody else to sell stocks, while they themselves are able to disguise but thinly their own anxiety to buy what everybody else is selling at any concession. That is what tells the present Wall Street story. It may not be flattering to Wall Street's sincerity, but it is true.

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The short interest in the market is bigger now than it has been at any time for a long while past. It was materially extended to-day. Large sales for the short account were made by the three conspicuous bear operators of the Street—all of whom have been lately apparently content to hold aloof from activity. One of these operators is credited with having sold over 40,000 shares of various stocks within the last day or two. Another, concentrating in the industrial stocks, is popularly supposed to have put out yesterday and to-day almost as large a line. The third man has done hardly less. All three gentlemen accompany their heavy short sales with declarations that they believe Mr. Bryan is going to be elected. The mental end of such performances would make an interesting study for Dr. Spitzka and his colleagues.

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The fight in Sugar Trust affairs does not seem to be going to the liking of the bull crowd in that particular quarter. They have loaded up heavily and they are finding difficulty in keeping close to insiders upon whom they have been relying.

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One of the noticeable features of the market was that when it rallied from the effects of the raids made upon it, the leader to better prices was Reading stock. This is not a new market experience. It is now repeated, for the third or fourth time within the past fortnight. And it really looks as if, under its conditions, Reading stock were not unlikely to win back for itself its old leading place in the general market.

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But the star stock of to-day was Manhattan Elevated. Having closed last night around 88¾, it quietly rose to-day about 3 points. The advance was attended by no apparent manipulative effort whatever. When the reaction of the afternoon came, Manhattan dropped down about a point of the three it had earlier scored, but in the closing prices of to-day the quotation rose again to the top. The short interest in Manhattan is reported very large. The stock is hammered every day, and some vicious tales are rent the rounds, but every recent day's record shows that those who talk most bitterly against the stock have for their inspiration the rather unhappy predicament of being short of it 10 points or more below the present price.

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It is not, however, in Manhattan alone that believers in the stock market find the short interest satisfactory—helpful. This short interest is distributed all over the market. It now has imported operators identified with it. When big traders begin to extend their short interests there is no telling to what extent such sales may proceed. It is on this account difficult to estimate the influence of to-day's reactionary transactions. Further falls are probable. The fact, beyond dispute, is that the short stock sold to-day was taken by buyers who are hardly likely to be frightened quickly or to be satisfied with profits that are trivial.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas	½	Minn. & St. L	1
Del. & Hudson	¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf	1	National Lead	1
Erie 2d pf	¾	N. & W., in. pd.	¾
Flint & P. M. pf	4	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2½
Manhattan	2½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Lake Shore	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	⅝	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	½	Pacific Mail	1
Ill. Steel Co.	2	Pullman Car	½
Laclede Gas	½	Texas Pacific	½
L. E. & Western	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations at 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

B. & 7th Av. con.	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Can. South. 2d	1¼	St. P. & Om. con.	1½
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	St. P. consols	1
Erie gen. lien	1½	St. P. 1st, S. W.	2½
Hous. & Tex. gen.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	3½		

BONDS DECLINED.

T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	3		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The prospects of a still easier money market are so bright that borrowers are not willing to take loans except for short periods at the present rate of 6 per cent., consequently there is no demand in time money except for sixty days to tide over the election. Commercial paper has not as yet become an active commodity, but sales are made more frequently and, with better money market conditions, will still further improve. Rates continue to be quoted at 7@7½ for choice indorsed bills receivable and 8@10 for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $129,814,313; balances, $11,207,295; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,161,770.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was advanced another fraction. The demand was good, but there was marked scarcity of bills offering. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1¼, to 33¾; Erie, ⅝, to 15; New-York Central, ⅞, to 96, and Canadian Pacific, ½, to 59¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 44⅝. St. Paul sold at 74½, Reading at 10⅝, and Atchison at 14¼. British consols closed unchanged at 110½ for money and 110¼ for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,383,199, against $1,825,984 last week and $3,113,087 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,549,261, against $1,923,628 last week and $2,916,868 in the same week of last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1925, registered, declined ½; do, coupon, ⅝, and the 4s, registered, and both the 5s, ¼. The sales were: $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107⅞; $2,000 5s, coupon, at 111½ and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	...
4s, r., 1907	107¼	107¾
*4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	116½	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅝	116¾
5s, r., 1904	111	111½
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	...
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	...
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

*Ex interest.

"THIS IS A TIME TO BUY."

Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick, discussing the financial outlook yesterday said:

"Plainly, we know nothing about it. Things are in such a state that it is impossible for any one to know just what is going to be the result. We people in Wall Street believe in the election of Mr. McKinley, and we believe that after November we shall have all kinds of booms. We hope and we expect that as a result of the settlement of the silver question there will be a great deal of buying of our securities. We believe that Europe will become a heavy investor in the United States. We may be disappointed, but we do not expect to be.

"We have been suffering for some time past with overproduction by our mills and the timorous attitude of foreign capital toward our securities. The panics of 1893 and 1895 have scared Europe. And this new threat of repudiation has frightened her capital entirely. With a defeat of this anarchy, Europe should be reassured and should become a buyer of our stocks. Regarding the overproduction, it seems to be about exhausted. The large stocks of goods in the hands of manufacturers and merchants, for which there was no sale and which caused the shutting of mills and the cutting of prices, seem to have now dwindled and disappeared. This is another reason why we expect good times after the election.

"Just at present there is a tendency in Wall Street to sell stocks in the expectation of a sharp reaction. I think this is a time to buy and not to sell. But it is a guess. None of us really knows anything sure of the outcome."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Among the monthly circular letters issued in Wall Street, none gets more attention than that prepared by the Stock Exchange banking house of John H. Davis & Co. It is always thoughtful and conservative. The October letter, to be issued to-day, is even more comprehensive than usual. It reviews the political situation, pointing out how closely interwoven that situation is at present with business conditions, and by way of cheerful summary says:

"The Bryan campaign started with a delirious shriek. It looks as if it would end with scarcely the strength of a respectable moan."

Continuing, Messrs. Davis & Co. say:

"The financial situation and the stock market are improving. A great deal of gold has already come in, and more is on the way. This has replenished the National Treasury, and is easing the condition for mercantile borrowers. The outside country, until recently, found difficulty in getting funds from New-York correspondents, both for local business demands and for moving the crops. Call money is higher, but this is no discouraging feature. Indeed, it indicates the healthy demand which for so long was lacking. Moreover, the high rates here are directly influential in inducing foreign capital—that is, gold—to come here. The Bank of England has put up its discount rates (after two and a half years' steady rate of 2 per cent.) to stem the golden tide. London has sold, during our recent market advanced, many of the stocks it bought at panic prices in August. The political and international disturbances of Europe have been at an acute stage, and this, together with a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of our election, restricted fresh buying. Nevertheless, there are indications that here and there is an Englishman, or British group, who feel sufficiently assured of the future to buy American investment securities. It is noticeable that in several cases these purchases have been outside the regular list of stocks and bonds.

"There are bonds which are exceptionally free from having their value destroyed even under the worst conditions. We refer here to the obligation of companies which control necessities of large cities. The bonds of carefully selected street railways, gas companies, &c., represent the profitable character of the furnishing of light and of transportation to and fro in the course of a city's daily life. With or without free silver, people will use gas and street railways, and will pay the small daily or monthly tax for so doing without feeling it a heavy burden. The people of Europe are becoming familiar with our larger cities, and, realizing the profitable business which comes from giving the citizens what they must have, and cannot get along without.

"The possibility of the success of free silver has contributed to the rapidity of withdrawals from Eastern banks. Depositors in country banks have drawn down their accounts, and the country banks have therefore reduced their own deposits. The Associated Banks of New-York had, on Sept. 26, deposits to the amount of $448,368,700, against $549,136,500 a year before, a decrease of about 18 per cent. But there is no occasion for alarm in this, nor for a fear of a repetition of the semi-panic of 1893, when the deposits ran down to $380,000,000. There was then no relief from abroad; now we are getting gold over every week. Then Europe was sending over great quantities of our stocks and bonds for absorption in our market; this process stopped some time ago, and Europe has bought very moderately in 1896. In 1893, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, the merchandise imports exceeded the exports by about $48,000,000; in 1896 for the similar period the exports have exceeded the imports by almost $100,000,000, a net gain of $148,000,000. Moreover, this favorable export movement showed substantial gains during the Summer, the excess for August being more than $3,500,000 greater than in July.

"The ocean freight market has passed within the last few weeks from stagnation to exceptional activity, and rates during that time have more than doubled. This is the result of increased export demand for American grain. In spite of the depressing state of trade, and the demoralizing effect of the free-silver agitation, our National balance sheet shows us better off than we were three years ago."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-day will say:

There are unmistakably encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed, or in new orders received, is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides, and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices. In wool quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks, when buyers with cash almost made their own prices. The demand for Spring goods is irregular and small, but there are now, as there were six weeks ago, some concerns having orders for a month ahead. Merchants and manufacturers are waiting, but there are not wanting signs that many have the confidence to invest and push forward as though the dawn of prosperity were close at hand.

Bradstreet's says:

Cooler weather and continued purchases by interior merchants, notably West and South, continue the slight improvement in trade recorded in preceding weeks. Merchants at primary cotton markets and at larger centres in the Spring wheat region report a better movement of staples, due to unusually heavy receipts of those crops. Throughout the Central West the volume of trade falls behind that of a year ago in some instances, but is equal to it in others. At Eastern centres the improvement is seen in greater ease in the money markets and more disposition to discount commercial paper, although at unchanged rates. Wholesale merchants report a better feeling very generally, but few anticipate any material increase in the volume of business this month.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its reviews of the coal and iron trades to-day, will say:

"There is no difference this week in the amount of business doing in anthracite from that of a week ago. A little better demand is reported from along the line and also in New-York Harbor, but it is very little. The retailers are still doing a good amount of business, but it will take a protracted cold snap to develop it into a brisk trade. What coal is being mined is being promptly disposed of, but that is due to the production being limited to suit the demand.

"There has been some talk of another increase of 25 cents a ton in circular prices, but no change has been made. It is said that some of the sales agents advocated the increase, but it was negatived by the majority. It is just as well that the form of ordering the increase was not gone through before the September rise had become really effective. It is a fact well known to the trade that nearly all the transactions of the past month were, at least nominally and in form, deliveries under August circular, and that actual sales on September circular were limited to certain kinds of anthracite for which there is always a special demand. It is well known, also, that there is a difference in selling prices, which is very curious when we consider how closely the trade is supposed to be bound, not by an agreement or a combination, for we are told neither exists, but by 'understanding.' If a full statement of the actual gross prices realized on tidewater coal by the different companies in September could be obtained it would probably furnish some very interesting reading.

"The soft coal trade is dull and unchanged, the amount of trade doing being so small that there is not much effort on the part of the sellers to dispose of the product. The outlook also is not promising; producers are working on what contracts they have in hand and the few orders they can pick up from time to time. There are some reports of reduced prices being made, but these, if they are made at all, are arranged in such a way that proof cannot be obtained.

"The stronger feeling in financial circles is beginning to have its effect upon the iron market. Some improvement is to be noted in the demand for finished products, and manufacturers are beginning to feel sufficient confidence in the future to warrant them in putting in stocks of raw material, or, at least, in contracting for future deliveries. This movement is assisted by the increasing ease in the money market. While the increase in the volume of actual sales is not so great as might be wished for, the fact that there is an increase is encouraging. The feeling is spreading in the trade that September marked the lowest point of the depression, and that any change hereafter will be for the better."

"There is still talk of sales of pig iron to be held for a rise in prices, and these reports, we understand, are not without foundation. The speculative movement at present is in Bessemer pig rather than in foundry irons, and therefore affects the Pittsburg market chiefly."

FAILURES FOR THE QUARTER.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1896, is 11,280, the largest aggregate reported for a like period since records of this character have been compiled. The next largest corresponding total was 11,140, for nine months of the panic year 1893. Contrasted with the corresponding portion of 1895, the increase in number of failures is 21 per cent., in total liabilities 56 per cent., and assets 63 per cent. While there have been 140 more business failures this year than in the nine months of 1893, total liabilities, amounting to $171,350,000 in 1896, are more than one-half the corresponding total three years ago. Failures in the third quarter of the current year were extraordinarily heavy.—Bradstreet's.

The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended with Wednesday shows an increase which would be surprising if political causes were not obvious. In number, 6½ per cent. less than in the ponic quarter of 1893, failures for the quarter show liabilities 11.1 per cent. less, amounting to $73,285,349, against $97,869,682 in the previous half year. Manufacturing liabilities were $32,479,196, or 37 per cent., greater than in the same quarter of 1893, while trading was $28,738,217, and "other commercial" were $12,067,236. To this must be added $11,712,960, liabilities in fifty bank failures, making, exclusive of railways, nearly $85,000,000 for a single quarter. Comparisons are given showing that in only six quarters in twenty-two years have defaulted liabilities been as large, that the ratio to solvent business has been $6.06 per $1,000, against $2.34 for the same quarter last year, that the average per firm in business has been $63.57, against $26.92 last year, that the proportion of increase has been greatest in the Western States, both in amount and in average liabilities per failure, and much larger in manufacturing than in trading.—Dun's.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the conspicuous traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

St. Paul: Buyers—G. H. Bend, J. A. Blair, F. W. Savin & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., E. T. Bogert, F. D. Winslow, Halle & Stieglitz, J. Kirkner, Nicol, Herrick & Berg, Dominick & Dickerman, Clark, Ward & Co., I. & S. Wormser, S. A. Walsh, R. H. Bissel & Co. Sellers—J. L. Drummond, J. Raymond, W. F. Wharton, T. W. Myers & Co., S. A. Walsh, C. L. Rathborne & Co., F. D. Winslow, Feuchtwanger & Co., W. H. Motley, H. S. Sternberger, C. E. Knobiauch, Hunting, Fiske & Co., H. G. Weil, L. Levy & Co., C. M. Schott, Zimmerman & Forshay.

Sugar: Buyers—J. Boyd, Pearl & Co., George F. Casilear, F. W. Savin & Co., Barnes Brothers, J. T. Hook, A. H. Combs & Co., H. Content & Co., Wasserman Brothers. Sellers—G. M. Carnochan, W. K. Kitchen, W. C. Sheldon & Co., Hopkins Brothers, J. Kirkner, L. & S. Wormser, W. F. Wharton, T. L. Manson, Jr., & Co., E. A. Fairchild.

Manhattan: Buyers—H. Lapsley & Co., Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Pearl & Co., E. A. Maurice, W. T. Hatch & Sons, Clark, Ward & Co., E. T. Williams, Chauncey Brothers & Co. Sellers—R. A. Peabody, Post & Flagg.

Reading: Buyers—Keep & Keen, Clark, Ward & Co., Sharp & Bryan, J. W. Davis & Co., Dimock & Co., Wallace & Co. Sellers—Donald, Gordon & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Toler & Halsey, Dominick & Dickerman.

Leather Preferred: Sellers—F. D. Winslow, F. F. Ames, Baring, Magoun & Co.

Atchison: Buyers—H. Lapsley & Co. Seller—H. G. Weil.

Lake Shore: Buyer—E. Haight. Sellers—J. H. Davis & Co.

Southern Railway Preferred: Sellers—H. G. Campbell & Co.

WALL STREET TALK.

Though practically every bear speculator in Wall Street was yesterday shouting that Bryan was scoring immense gains, nobody on the Stock Exchange could be found willing to diminish the odds which McKinley men are offering that sound money will win in November.

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The biggest bear in Wall Street has, within the last week, made a bet that Bryan will not carry Kentucky and Missouri.

***

The short interest is more distributed now than it has been for some time past; it is larger in Granger railroad stocks than it has been. A heavy holder of St. Paul stock estimates, from a careful canvass made under favorable conditions, that not less than 50,000 shares of that stock are now sold short.

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A corps of London accountants, who have had access to Atchison figures, has made a report to its principals highly indorsing the financial condition and prospects of that property.

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The chief bulls on Burlington and Quincy have close Boston connections. The New-England investor has never paid much attention to Wall Street talk against Burlington.

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The New-York Central's annual statement, made public yesterday, did not much encourage Wall Street bears, who have been rabid in their attacks upon this property. New-York Central is always an attractive target for bear speculators, largely for the reason that they realize that any influence they can exert upon its quotations would exercise far-reaching effect. They have been vociferous lately in predicting deplorable anuual results for the company. The detailed statement now made public shows how little they knew and how little they cared for the truth—though this hardly presents them in any new or novel attitude.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SYSTEM—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Month Sept.	$446,217	$453,771	....
F'm July 1.	1,438,991	1,377,185	....
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
3d w'k Sep.	$13,711	$15,099	$11,595
F'm July 1.	166,567	159,791	159,535
F'm Jan. 1.	506,234	440,942	452,167
FITCHBURG RAILROAD—			
Month Aug.	629,559	658,117	666,680
F'm July 1.	1,250,916	1,330,611	1,255,216
F'm Jan. 1.	4,772,724	4,675,608	4,431,144
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th w'k Sep.	$33,497	$36,554	$42,175
Month	101,831	128,615	130,704
F'm July 1.	355,401	369,842	360,173
F'm Jan. 1.	1,006,630	968,799	887,056
MEXICAN CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earn.	838,626	770,115	651,567
Oper. exp..	532,602	476,667	472,508
Net earn'gs.	306,024	293,448	179,064
From July 1—			
Gross earn.	1,697,236	1,504,843	1,287,378
Oper. exp..	1,075,878	931,240	890,149
Net earn'gs	621,358	573,603	397,229
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earn.	6,533,024	6,108,755	5,581,329
Oper. exp..	4,197,291	3,618,077	3,807,150
Net earn'gs	2,335,733	2,490,678	1,774,179
NEW-YORK CENTRAL for the year ending June 30—			
Gross earnings:			
Freight	25,984,710	24,268,710	24,104,509
Passenger ..	13,705,021	12,965,112	14,151,280
Rents	1,533,580	1,716,780	1,767,811
Mail & Exp.	2,844,450	2,774,862	2,826,859
Telegraph..	15,542	14,457	14,704
Interest ...	666,128	665,187	680,642
Miscellan's..	76,536	84,429	132,305
Total	45,141,967	42,489,537	43,678,200
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way.	5,327,696	4,396,990	4,384,996
Maint. eqp.	4,639,017	4,251,469	4,229,942
Traffic exp.	17,668,892	17,360,606	18,242,488
General	1,091,859	972,578	1,023,558
Taxes	1,730,106	1,528,800	1,527,424
Total	30,455,570	28,810,443	29,508,406
Net	14,689,397	13,679,094	14,169,793
Prop. exp. to gross..	67½	67⅞	67⅝
Total inc...	14,689,397	13,872,476	14,257,520
Fixed charges:			
Rentals	5,967,600	5,888,451	5,745,935
Int. on debt	4,153,776	4,169,245	4,214,716
State tax...	224,219	198,983	194,383
Dividends ..	4,000,000	4,339,991	4,588,826
Def. fund..	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total	14,645,594	14,896,670	15,043,860
Surplus	43,793	*1,024,194	*786,340

*Deficit.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

Assets:			
Road and equipm't..	158,617,690	157,731,084	157,468,008
Special eqp.	4,206,465	4,506,464	4,806,464
New shops at Depew..	---	552,465	552,465
Stocks and bonds	9,905,412	9,906,112	9,832,546
Adv. other lines, &c..	6,013,061	5,925,775	5,527,737
Due by ag'ts, &c..	4,618,194	5,869,195	3,931,103
Supplies ...	2,845,890	2,545,897	2,601,154
Cash	4,368,327	4,444,293	4,894,204
Harl'm con.	1,342,187	1,327,451	1,321,774
W. S. con..	206,983	209,602	223,934
R., W. & O. equipm't..	354,467	354,467	345,152
Park Av. im.	2,194,296	1,892,379	553,259
Buff. grade.	532,707	26,393	....
Fund for debs	....	....	500,000
Total	194,706,628	194,791,477	192,557,500
Liabilities:			
Cap. stock.	100,000,000	100,000,000	95,203,400
Fund. debt.	70,377,333	70,677,333	67,977,333
Sterl. notes.	....	....	3,224,333
Real estate mortg'ges.	57,000	107,000	157,000
Sec. leased lines	2,914,150	2,914,150	2,814,150
Past due coupons ..	4,790	4,790	4,790
Int. & rent accrued ..	3,743,214	3,665,890	3,825,338
Uncl'd int..	24,167	18,407	25,804
Div'd due..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,178,417
Uncl'd divs.	37,692	35,965	35,553
Wages, supplies, &c.	2,769,082	2,619,344	2,790,784
Due other roads	1,654,643	1,565,089	2,087,836
R., W. & O. con. acct.	212,353	256,829	283,320
C. & A. Ry. con. acct.	30,723	89,012	86,809
Profit and loss surp..	11,881,481	11,837,688	12,861,883
Total	194,706,628	194,791,477	192,557,500
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP for August—			
Gross earn.	328,546	347,455	318,170
Oper. exp..	305,480	319,137	271,966
Net earn'gs	23,066	28,318	46,204
For four months ended Aug. 31—			
Gross earn.	1,292,278	1,484,872	1,326,113
Oper. exp..	1,115,360	1,226,829	1,045,145
Net earn'gs	176,918	258,043	279,968
Res. fund..	50,000	50,000	50,000
Balance ...	126,918	208,043	229,960
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earn.	2,610,960	2,954,558	2,564,461
Oper. exp..	2,255,580	2,416,624	2,156,281
Net earn'gs	355,380	537,934	408,181

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—It is announced that the Reorganization Committee of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, offers to the holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad Company the right to participate in the reorganization, for which purpose holders of bonds will be expected to deposit them, with all unpaid coupons, not later than Oct. 24, with the Mercantile Trust Company, or with its agencies in Amsterdam and Boston. Each depositing bondholder will be entitled to receive, on completion of the reorganization, for each thousand-dollar bond deposited with all unpaid coupons, $650 new mortgage bonds, $400 second preferred stock, and $600 common stock of the reorganized St. Louis and San Francisco Company. The foregoing offer, it is stated, has already been accepted by the holders of more than two-thirds of the amount of these bonds.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	12	Adams Express	143½	143½	143½	143½	...
13¾	14½	205	Am. Cotton Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ¼
5⅝	6	28	Am. Spirits Mfg	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	...
15¼	17	2	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
110⅝	111	27,846	*Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	111⅞	110⅝	110⅞	— ⅝
99½	100	183	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	...
61⅝	62	3,420	Am. Tobacco	62	62½	61¾	61⅝	+ ⅛
95	98	55	Am. Tobacco pf	97	97	96	96	...
13⅝	14	4,353	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	20¾	3,623	A., T. & S. F. pf	21⅜	21½	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
13¾	14¼	25	Baltimore & Ohio	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
12	13½	940	*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	+1½
20	21½	485	*Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	...
45½	46½	205	Canada Southern	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½	— ⅜
57½	58	210	Canadian Pacific	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	X ¼
15⅜	15½	470	Ches. & Ohio	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	18,644	C., B. & Q	70½	70⅝	69	69⅝	— ⅞
62	62¼	2,725	Chicago Gas	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	61⅞	— ⅛
71⅜	71½	36,880	C., Mil. & St. P	72½	72½	71¼	71⅜	— ⅝
125	126	6	C., Mil. & St. P. pf	126¼	126¼	125	125	...
98¾	99	705	Chi. & Northwestern	99¼	99¼	99	99	— ⅝
61¼	61⅝	3,475	C., R. I. & Pac	62½	62½	61½	61⅝	— ⅛
26	26½	465	C., C., C. & St. L	27¼	27¼	26	26¼	— ⅝
20	20½	320	Col. Fuel & Iron	20¼	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
16¼	16⅝	1,650	C., Hol. & Tol.	16¾	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
148	149	356	Con. Gas Co.	148½	148½	148½	148½	— ¾
123½	125	195	Del. & Hudson	124⅝	124¾	124¼	124¾	+ ¾
43¼	43½	400	Den. & Rio G pf	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	...
93	95	87	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	94	95¼	94	95¼	...
14¼	14⅜	2,510	Erie	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	400	Erie 1st pf	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+1
19⅝	20	330	Erie 2d pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
58½	58¾	200	Erie Tel. & Tel	58½	58⅝	58⅜	58¾	— ¼
25	28	100	Evans. & Terre H	26	26	26	26	...
33	...	100	Flint & P. Marq. pf	39	39	39	39	+4
28⅝	28¾	2,260	General Electric	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	...	170	Homestake	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
43	45	200	Illinois Steel Co	47	47	44	44	—2
26	28	100	Iowa Central pf	27	27	27	27	...
24½	25	400	Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
14½	15	100	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	—1
66	70	20	Long Island	145½	145⅝	145	145⅝	—1¼
145	146¾	635	Lake Shore	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
43	43½	8,868	Louis. & Nash	43⅜	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅝
91	91½	17,124	Manhattan Con	89	91½	88⅞	91½	+2¼
98	98½	300	*Metropolitan Traction	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅞
90	92	7	Michigan Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
16¼	17	130	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	+1
70	75	50	M. & St. L. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	...
44	...	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	+1
10¾	11	100	Miss., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
23½	24½	550	M., Kan. & Tex. pf	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
20⅝	20⅝	2,245	Missouri Pacific	20⅝	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
...	...	14	Nash., Chat. & St. L	70	70	70	70	...
21½	21⅝	200	*National Lead Co	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
14	16	500	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	—1
103	103½	117	N. J. Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
8	8¾	30	N. Y., Sus. & West	8	8	8	8	...
22	22½	300	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
15½	16¼	500	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅝
13½	14

advanced ⅛ to 5⅝. Copper in London was unchanged at 47¾ for spot and 48 for futures. The Clearing House rate was 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Brookline	..	..	..	4
East Boston	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
West End	..	..	1½	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	203	204	203½	204½
Erie	58¼	59½	59	59
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	90	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8	8¼	8	8½
General Electric pf	64	65	..	..
Illinois Steel	..	..	44	46
Lamson Store Service	18¼	19¼	18¼	19
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19¾	20	19¾	20
Westinghouse Elect. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½
Bay State Gas	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	207	208	205	..
Boston & Low	..	206	..	204
Boston & Maine	156½	..	158	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	95	..	..
Conn. & Pass.	140	..	140	..
Fitchburg	17	18	..	..
Fitchburg pf.	89½	91	90	91
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	32	36
N. Y., N. H. & H.	160½	169	160¾	169¾
Old Colony	172	173	171½	172½
West End	68¾	..	..	69¾
West End pf.	89½	90	89½	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Alloucz	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	18	19	18	19
Boston & Montana	88⅝	88⅞	89	89¼
Butte & Boston	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3¼
Calumet & Hecla	315	320	315	320
Franklin	9	11	..	11
Gold Coin	2½	3	2½	3
Kearsarge	13	..	13	13¼
Merced	8	..	8	8½
Osceola	27¼	28	27¼	27¾
Pioneer	5⅜	5½	5	5½
Quincy	110	..	110	..
Tamarack	85	87	85	87
Tamarack, Jr	12	..	12	..
Wolverine	7	7½	7	7½
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	120	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	50	..
East. 1st 6s	70	..	..	..
Fitchburg	..	..	82	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	..	70
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	66	..	66	..
F., E. & M. V. stamped	17	18	..	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s	..	..	66	..
Mexican Central 1st inc.	9	..	17	18
Mex. C. 2d inc.	117	118	119	119
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	109½	..	117	118
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	109½	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	76	..	76	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	..	61	..

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay S. Gas inc. 7s	25	..	..	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The local market showed more of a disposition to act independent of the tendency in New-York than for a long time. Prices here were strong except for a fractional reaction at the close. The feature was Storage Battery, the common advancing from 29 to 30½, with final sales at 29⅞. The preferred advanced from 31 to 32½. United Gas Improvement gained 1 point, to 68. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were neglected, and closed unchanged. In the traction group Philadelphia advanced from 63¾ to 64¼, closing at 64. Metropolitan declined ¼ and Baltimore gained ¼, on small transactions. The general market closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Baltimore Traction	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16½
Cambria	40	42	40	42
Choctaw	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Con. Trac. stock	20	22	20	22½
Elec. Storage	20⅝	..	29	29½
Elec. Storage pf.	..	32¾	30½	31¼
Electro-Pneumatic	..	⅛	..	⅛
Hestonville	47½	49½	48¾	49
Hestonville pf	..	59	56	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	27	..	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49⅞	50	49	50
Indianapolis	16	17	16½	17
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	20⅝	25¼	25½
Lehigh Navigation	42	..	41¼	43
Lehigh Valley	29¼	29⅝	29½	30
Met. Traction	97½	98	97½	98½
Northern Central	..	68	..	..
Northern Pacific	13¾	14	14	14⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	21½	22	21⅝	22
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52	51¾	51⅞
Penn. Light, H. & Power	12¾	13	12⅝	13
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼
Penn. Steel	..	30	27½	30
Penn. Steel pf.	50	55	50	55
Phila. Traction	63¾	64	63⅝	63¾
Phila. & Erie	..	20	20	20
Reading	10 3-16	10¼	10¼	10 5-16
Rochester Ry	16	..	..	..
Union Traction, $10 paid	10¾	11	10⅞	11
United Cos. of N. J.	235	..	235	235½
United Gas Imp.	67¾	68	66⅞	67
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Welsbach	43	44	43	44
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	..	23	..	25
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	60	..	60

*Sales.

BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	73½	..	69	75
N. J. Con. 5s	84½	85	84½	84¾
Newark Pass. 5s	100	100½	100¼	..
People's Trac. 5s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67	67¼	66½	67

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$120,037,086
Gold bullion	42,723,257
Total	$162,760,343
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,736,229
Balance	*$124,024,114
Standard silver dollars	$369,766,042
Silver bullion	737,320
Total	$370,503,362
Net outstanding silver certificates	354,682,792
Balance	15,870,570
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,048,862
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,339,413
Total	$124,887,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,887,280
United States notes	97,280,233
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,425,000
Balance	62,855,233
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,084,101
National bank notes	12,622,111
Fractional silver of coin	15,066,746
Fractional currency	35
Minor coin	2,213,056
Deposits in National banks	16,743,908
Bonds and interest paid	407,426
Total	$82,137,385
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	8,943,859
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,587,804
Disbursing officers' balances	25,935,035
Post Office Department account	2,530,023
Miscellaneous items	1,704,495
Total	$43,700,778
Balance	38,436,611
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$241,186,529

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$388,505	$781,329	$36,642,329
Internal revenue	610,894	1,052,074	38,995,082
Miscellaneous	73,008	93,735	5,465,335
Total	$1,068,208	$1,927,130	$81,102,680

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$150,000	$476,000	$30,699,585
War	60,000	160,000	14,746,043
Navy	250,000	800,000	9,412,443
Indians	20,000	53,000	3,443,514
Pensions	630,000	1,130,000	38,112,790
Interest	.....	.....	10,071,008
Total	$1,110,000	$2,119,000	$106,488,079
Excess of expenditures over receipts	41,791	191,869	25,385,998

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	$458,450
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$23,200	$44,694	1,759,890

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes, (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes, (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$457,251,597	$83,201,587	$540,453,178
This fiscal year	31,962,626	3,163,277	35,125,903
This month	232,544	119,065	351,609
This day	81,709	65,345	147,053

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $610,894; from customs, $388,505, and miscellaneous, $73,808.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $138,000.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
68 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. G. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Union Trust Company of New-York
80 Broadway.
New-York, October 1, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46	1356	1584	1702	2103	2359	2797
88	1387	1585	1839	2120	2449	2800
91	1389	1589	1846	2123	2457	2869
105	1392	1618	1863	2124	2468	2886
121	1417	1625	1866	2128	2469	2923
220	1459	1666	1879	2132	2584	3056
321	1482	1667	1936	2155	2585	3137
386	1520	1672	1987	2170	2682	3148
422	1529	1700	1945	2186	2671	3217
1325	1531	1719	1947	2189	2728	3252
1338	1555	1767	1965	2231	2753	3266
1340	1563	1777	2043	2345		

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMAN AMERICAN Bank, New-York, of unclaimed balances in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892:

1874, New-York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Co. $86.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

J. F. Frederichs, Cashier of the German American Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 6 % Bonds
OF THE
Kansas City & Southwestern Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated April 21st, 1896, the Committee offers to the holders of the above-described bonds the right to participate in such reorganization.

To obtain the benefit of such participation, holders of bonds must deposit the same with all unpaid coupons, under said plan and agreement, not later than **October 24th, 1896,** with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, or with its agencies in Amsterdam and Boston.

Each depositing Bondholder will be entitled to receive, on completion of the reorganization, for each $1,000 Bond deposited with all unpaid coupons:

$650 new Mortgage Bonds,
$400 Second Preferred Stock (Trust Certificates),
$600 Common Stock (Trust Certificates)

of the reorganized St. Louis and San Francisco Company.

Suitable reorganization receipts will be issued to depositors.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by the holders of more than two-thirds in amount of these bonds.

Dated New-York, October 1st, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED, } Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Last Address Known to Us.
July 17th, 1882	$71.29	Mrs. Wyllie Barclay	214 West 42d St.
Dec. 4th, 1890	112.12	Mary E. Mairs	15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879	129.78	Jno. Aug. Pell	365 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887	243.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.	214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th, and Apr. 21st, 1879	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue	"The Westmoreland," 4th Av. and 17th St.
Sept. 9th, 1882	275.28	M. S. Wells	561 5th Av.

City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York. A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ctf. filed in New-York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
6 shs. New-York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certf.)
50 shs. Porter Air-Lighter Co.
100 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
100 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$1,000 Bds. of W. J. & C. R. Davenport, dated May 16, '96, due Sept. 1, '96.
$1,302.06 Notes of Hackburn & Willett, dated April 9 & 20, due Aug. 12 & Sept. 23d, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Mill and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896 at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

New-York, Sept. 28th, 1896.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Company, for the election of Directors and any other business coming before them, will be held at Hotel Waverly, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, 1896. Polls open from 11 o'clock to 12 noon. S. W. CORWIN, Secretary.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Sept. 30, 1896.

The 128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the stookholders of this company on the 20th of Oct. next.

Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 15th October, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick structure, comprising two wings, two stories high, for the accommodation of 264 patients in single rooms, containing day rooms, water sections, &c., a building for dining and serving rooms two stories high, and a kitchen and scullery building one story high, having the necessary accessory rooms connected therewith, for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of L. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for furnishing and erecting a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for the Verplanck kitchen and a laundry for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, New-York City, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating and ventilating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character which they have performed elsewhere.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, Oct. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Oct. 12, 1896, and then opened, for grading about 50 acres at Sandy Hook, N. J., the site of the new post of Fort Hancock. Full information furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for Grading," and addressed to Capt. C. A. Devol, A. Q. M. JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Howitzers.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling ten 7-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Howitzers, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for ten B. L. Steel Howitzers complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Howitzers. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling twenty 7-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for twenty B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Guns.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling ten 5-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Guns, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for ten B. L. Steel Guns complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Guns. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 3.6-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling twenty 3.6-inch Breech-Loading Rifled Mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for twenty B. L. Steel Mortars, complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of Steel Mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 3.6-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with twenty sets, more or less, of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 3.6-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 5-INCH STEEL GUN FORGings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 10 sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 5-inch siege guns. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL HOWITZER Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 10 sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 7-inch siege howitzers. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 8.2-INCH STEEL GUN FORGings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, September 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., SEPTEMBER 18, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with thirty sets, more or less, of Steel Forgings of American manufacture, for 8.2-inch guns. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 7-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, September 5, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. OCTOBER 5, 1896, for twenty sets of Steel Forgings, of American manufacture, for 7-inch siege steel mortars. Information can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 131st St. North River, under Contract No. 549, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 13, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.03
Belcher	.51	.53
Best & Belcher	.84	.86
Bodie Consolidated	.60	.60
Bulwer	.40	.40
Challar	2.00	2.05
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Crown Point	.40	.48
Gould & Curry	.56	.44
Hale & Norcross	1.80	1.35
Mexican	.47	.49
Ophir	.85	.87
Potosi	.70	.71
Savage	.42	.48
Sierra Nevada	.64	.67
Union Consolidated	.53	.53
Utah	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.28	.30

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.63	.60
Argentum	.49½	.49½
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.14	.13½
Elkton	1.41	1.41
Gibson	.46	.47
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.04
Isabella	.45½	.42½
Jefferson	.14	.14
Mount Rosa	.18	.18
Pharmacist	.14½	.12¼
Portland	1.50	1.45
Union	.32	.31
Work	.08½	.08½

New Counsel for Diamond Match.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Edwin Walker has been elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company in place of W. H. Moore, who resigned a week ago. Mr. Walker also has been elected general counsel of the company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may fix, of a tract of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used, except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES

2 7-16c. Beet was steady and unchanged; present month quoted at 9s, and next month at 9s 3d. Refined sugar was moderately active and unchanged, but steady in tone.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The market is firm, with a very good jobbing demand and full prices quoted. Supplies are limited. New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary, 12@13c; common, 14@16c; fair, 17@20c; prime, 21@23c; choice, 24@25c; New-Orleans, open kettle, fair, 27@28c; good, 29@30c; prime, 32@34c; choice, 35@37c; syrups, fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@19c; fancy, 22@24c.

RICE—A very fair jobbing demand is still reported for rice, with the market firm and full prices asked. Carolina and Louisiana, common to ordinary, 2½@3c; low fair to fair, 3¼@3¾c; good to prime, 3¾@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; extra head, 5¾@6c; Java, 3½@3¾c; Java, in bond, 2¼c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Patna, 4¼@4½c; Patna, in bond, 2¾@3c.

LONDON, Oct. 2—5 P. M.—Produce sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarization 96° test, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 9s ¾d per cwt.; November-December, 9s 3d.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

About 76,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo hides, purchased for the leather company, have arrived. These hides were purchased previous to the present advance in prices. The sales outside of the above-mentioned have been about 10,000 dry hides of various sorts at prices ranging from 11c to 13c. Some dry hides have been recently purchased on speculation and stored away for future development of the market. There have been no sales of native city slaughtered hides in the past few days, and practically no offerings in the face of appreciating values. No. 1 steers are quoted at 9c; butt branded at 7¾@7½c. Chicago packers have sold in the past few days about 10,000 natives and 8,000 branded hides. Of the natives, 5,000 sold at 8¾c, and 1,500 at a price said to represent 9c, the latter figure being the asking price yesterday. Of Texas hides, 8,000 were sold at 7¼@7¾c. Deerskins have advanced in this market 3c a lb.

Leather is firm, but less has been doing in the way of actual transactions this week than last, except in rough or unfinished stock, which has shown an increase.

The wholesale boot and shoe trade has been active in medium-priced lines, the demand being of a local character mainly.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts of hay are light and, with demand quite active, market is firm and higher. Straw held at full late figures and steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 82½@85c; do, No. 2, 60@80c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, salt, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 40@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 25,156 bbls; spirits turpentine, 607 bbls; tar, 1,002 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine was firm, with regulars and machines quoted at 28@28½c. Resin was firm and common to good strained quoted at $1.72½@$1.75. Tar and pitch unchanged, and quoted at: Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, $3.25; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.70.

FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freight room continues steady at the advance with a fairly good demand for coarse grain. Engagements were reported to-day of 70,000 bushels barley to Liverpool at 4d.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Lake rates were weaker, with charters of corn to Buffalo at 1¼@1⅝c, and of wheat at 1½c. Hides were strong and advancing. Packers' quotations: Natives, heavy, 9c asked; light, 8c asked; native cows, heavy, 8½c asked; light, 8½c asked; butt brands, heavy, 8c asked; light, 7c asked; Colorado, heavy, 7c asked; light, 6c asked; Texas, heavy, 8c asked; light, 7½c asked.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Canal freights firm; wheat, 2¾c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2½c; barley, 3c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3½c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Messrs. Buxton, Donald & Co. conducted the wool sales to-day. There was a good catalogue, containing offerings of 14,800 bales, and the attendance was good. The Continental buyers were more active. Medium Queensland greasy wool was well competed for by a number of operators. There was a slight hardening in Victorian and long greasy. Cape of Good Hope and Natal were firmer, while short dragged. American purchasers took a few suitable lots. Following are to-day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—2,000 bales; scoured, 6¾@7½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾@7½d; greasy, 5½@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@7¾d. Queensland—1,200 bales; greasy, 4¾@7½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¼@6¼d. Victoria—2,000 bales; scoured, 6½@6¾d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@7d; greasy, 5½@6¾d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@5¾d. New-Zealand—7,100 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@1s 1½d; greasy, 5¼@10d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@7d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1,200 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5@7½d. There was a sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wooled sheepskins at Mincing Lane to-day, at which 155,797 skins of better quality were offered. The competition was brisk, especially on the part of home buyers. Good skins sold on a par with the rates at the last previous sale, but mixed declined ¼d. Ten thousand were withdrawn. The next sale will be held Nov. 19 and 20.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

BEEVES—Receipts were 124 cars, or 2,181 head; 100 cars direct to slaughterers and exporters and 24 cars for the market, and, including 11 cars held, over from previous arrivals, there were 35 cars on sale. Demand more active than on Wednesday; good cattle firm, and others steady. The yards were readily cleared. A car of Western rangers sold at $3.10 per 100 lb; inferior to prime steers at $3.50@$4.70; oxen and stags at $2.30@$4.20; mixed cattle at $3.70@$4.30; bulls at $2.40@$2.55, with common quoted at $2; cows at $1.50@$2.60. City-dressed beef in fair demand at 6@8¼c per lb for inferior to choice native sides. Latest London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef steady at 8½c per lb; American steers firm at 10¼@11¼c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 9@10c, dressed weight. No later Glasgow advices.

CALVES—Receipts were 374 head, all for the market, and 2 cars of Western calves were held over Thursday. Veals slow and prices weak; grassers in light supply and firm, and Western calves held up to full previous quotations. One car unsold. Poor to prime veals sold at $4@$7.50 per 100 lb; fed calves at $3.75; grassers at $3.12½@$3.25; Western at $4@$4.50. Dressed calves opened steady; closed weak for veals. City-dressed veals sold at 8@11c; country-dressed, early in the day, up to 10½c, with 10c the top at the close; little calves at 5@6c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 14½ cars, or 3,097 head, including 1 car consigned direct; making, with 8½ cars held over yesterday, 22 cars to be sold. Demand more active, but prices in general unchanged, with possibly a little more firmness in lambs. About all disposed of. Common to prime sheep sold at $2.25@$3.50 per 100 lb; ordinary to prime lambs at $3.87½@$5.12½. Dressed mutton dull and unchanged at 4@7c per lb; dressed lambs had a moderate inquiry at 7@9½c, a few top carcasses selling at 10c.

HOGS—Receipts were 20 cars, or 3,212 head, including 11 head for the market. No sales reported. Nominally steady at $3.65@$4.20 per 100 lb, and good to choice pigs would sell at $4.25@$4.50. Country dressed dull at 4@6¾c for weights ranging from 200 down to 40 lb.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 1,914 head; total for the week thus far, 10,980 head; for same time last week, 13,728 head; consigned through, 1,854 head; to New-York, 1,470 head; on sale, 60 head. Market opened steady to firm; closed weak, but all sold; good butchers' cows, $2.75@$3.25; bulls, $2.40@$3.10; stockers firm; veals steady at $6.50@$6.75; common to good, $3.75@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 9,440 head; total for the week thus far, 43,400 head; for same time last week, 41,280 head; consigned through, 940 head; to New-York, 4,160 head; on sale, 8,500 head. Market opened a shade stronger, but weakened; closed dull and $@10c lower. Packers, $3.60@$3.65; mixed packers', $3.55@$3.65; mediums, $3.45@$3.55; heavy, $3.25@$3.30; roughs, $2.75@$2.90; stags, $2@$2.50; late sales: pigs, $3.40@$3.45; Yorkers, $3.50@$3.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 3,800 head; total for the week thus far, 26,600 head; for the same time last week, 30,600 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 3,500 head. Market opened active and stronger for native stock; Canadas unchanged; closed weak. Good to prime native lambs, $4.80@$4.95; fair to good, $4.40@$4.75; culls and common, $3.50@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.35@$3.75; common to fair, $2.75@$3.25; culls, $1.75@$2.50; no demand for export; Canada lambs, $4.70@$4.90; culls, $4.25@$4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Market unchanged; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.10@$4.30; tidy, $3.80@$4.10; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $20@$45. Hogs—Market slow; prime assorted medium weights, $3.65@$3.70; best heavy Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; heavy, $3.30@$3.40; pigs, $2.50@$3.25; roughs, $2.50@$3.10. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.65@$3; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.40@$4.75; common to good lambs, $3@$4.10; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.70@$5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.30@$3.90; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $3@$6.25; Texans, $2.50@$3.30; Western rangers, $2.30@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market firm early; easy later; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.85@$3.35; common to choice mixed, $2.95@$3.50; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3@$3.50; pigs, $1.50@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000 head; market easy; inferior to choice, $1.70@$3.20; lambs, $2.75@$5.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.27½; medium, $3@$3.17½; heavy, $2.90@$3.05. Cattle—Receipts, 7,300 head; market strong; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.60; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.20; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; bulls, $1.75@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.80; calves, $5@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700 head; market higher.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

BEEVES—Receipts were 124 cars, or 2,181 head; 100 cars direct to slaughterers and exporters and 24 cars for the market, and, including 11 cars held, over from previous arrivals, there were 35 cars on sale. Demand more active than on Wednesday; good cattle firm, and others steady. The yards were readily cleared. A car of Western rangers sold at $3.10 per 100 lb; inferior to prime steers at $3.50@$4.70; oxen and stags at $2.30@$4.20; mixed cattle at $3.70@$4.30; bulls at $2.40@$2.55, with common quoted at $2; cows at $1.50@$2.60. City-dressed beef in fair demand at 6@8¼c per lb for inferior to choice native sides. Latest London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef steady at 8½c per lb; American steers firm at 10¼@11¼c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 9@10c, dressed weight. No later Glasgow advices.

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SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 14½ cars, or 3,097 head, including 1 car consigned direct; making, with 8½ cars held over yesterday, 22 cars to be sold. Demand more active, but prices in general unchanged, with possibly a little more firmness in lambs. About all disposed of. Common to prime sheep sold at $2.25@$3.50 per 100 lb; ordinary to prime lambs at $3.87½@$5.12½. Dressed mutton dull and unchanged at 4@7c per lb; dressed lambs had a moderate inquiry at 7@9½c, a few top carcasses selling at 10c.

HOGS—Receipts were 20 cars, or 3,212 head, including 11 head for the market. No sales reported. Nominally steady at $3.65@$4.20 per 100 lb, and good to choice pigs would sell at $4.25@$4.50. Country dressed dull at 4@6¾c for weights ranging from 200 down to 40 lb.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 1,914 head; total for the week thus far, 10,980 head; for same time last week, 13,728 head; consigned through, 1,854 head; to New-York, 1,470 head; on sale, 60 head. Market opened steady to firm; closed weak, but all sold; good butchers' cows, $2.75@$3.25; bulls, $2.40@$3.10; stockers firm; veals steady at $6.50@$6.75; common to good, $3.75@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 9,440 head; total for the week thus far, 43,400 head; for same time last week, 41,280 head; consigned through, 940 head; to New-York, 4,160 head; on sale, 8,500 head. Market opened a shade stronger, but weakened; closed dull and $@10c lower. Packers, $3.60@$3.65; mixed packers', $3.55@$3.65; mediums, $3.45@$3.55; heavy, $3.25@$3.30; roughs, $2.75@$2.90; stags, $2@$2.50; late sales: pigs, $3.40@$3.45; Yorkers, $3.50@$3.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 3,800 head; total for the week thus far, 26,600 head; for the same time last week, 30,600 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 3,500 head. Market opened active and stronger for native stock; Canadas unchanged; closed weak. Good to prime native lambs, $4.80@$4.95; fair to good, $4.40@$4.75; culls and common, $3.50@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.35@$3.75; common to fair, $2.75@$3.25; culls, $1.75@$2.50; no demand for export; Canada lambs, $4.70@$4.90; culls, $4.25@$4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Market unchanged; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.10@$4.30; tidy, $3.80@$4.10; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $20@$45. Hogs—Market slow; prime assorted medium weights, $3.65@$3.70; best heavy Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; heavy, $3.30@$3.40; pigs, $2.50@$3.25; roughs, $2.50@$3.10. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.65@$3; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.40@$4.75; common to good lambs, $3@$4.10; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.70@$5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.30@$3.90; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $3@$6.25; Texans, $2.50@$3.30; Western rangers, $2.30@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market firm early; easy later; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.85@$3.35; common to choice mixed, $2.95@$3.50; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3@$3.50; pigs, $1.50@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000 head; market easy; inferior to choice, $1.70@$3.20; lambs, $2.75@$5.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.27½; medium, $3@$3.17½; heavy, $2.90@$3.05. Cattle—Receipts, 7,300 head; market strong; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.60; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.20; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; bulls, $1.75@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.80; calves, $5@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700 head; market higher.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

Actual Earnings and Expenses for the Fiscal Year That Ended June 30—An Increase of More than a Million in Net Earnings—Table Showing the Earnings and Expenses in Detail—The Number of Employes.

The annual report of the New-York Central Railroad was issued yesterday. It contains the actual figures of the business for the year ended June 30, 1896. Some time ago a statement of the year's business was published with the figures partly estimated. There is no important difference between the two statements.

The actual figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $45,144,967, as against $42,489,537 in 1895; operating expenses, $30,455,570, and $28,810,443 in 1895; net earnings, $14,689,396, being just $1,010,000 in excess of 1895. The fixed charges in 1896 were $10,645,603, and $10,558,678 in 1895, leaving the profit account $4,043,793, as compared with $3,122,413 in 1895. There is a surplus of $43,793 this year, where a deficiency of $1,217,576 was reported last year.

The following table gives the earnings and expenses for the two years in detail:

1895.	EARNINGS.	1896.
$24,288,709.50	Freight	$25,984,710.18
12,965,112.44	Passenger	13,705,020.94
1,716,779.82	Rents	1,853,580.40
1,551,901.14	Mail	1,552,679.92
1,222,961.36	Express	1,291,770.40
14,456.58	Telegraph	15,542.22
665,186.76	Interest	665,127.62
84,429.46	Miscellaneous	76,536.14
$42,489,537.06	Total	$45,144,967.47
	EXPENSES.	
$4,396,989.84	Maintenance of way structures	$5,327,696.32
4,251,468.64	Maintenance of equipment	4,639,017.34
17,660,606.54	Traffic expenses	17,666,892.27
972,578.31	General expenses	1,001,858.66
1,528,800.00	Taxes	1,730,105.89
$28,810,443.33	Total	$30,455,570.48

The total funded debt was decreased during the year $300,000 by the purchase of 4 per cent gold debentures of 1890. The construction and equipment account was increased $886,707. The capital stock of the company remains unchanged at $100,000,000. There was an increase in the fixed charges of $88,924. There was expended for maintenance of way and structures $5,327,696, an increase of $930,706 over 1895. There was also expended on maintenance of equipment $4,639,017, an increase of $387,548. General expenses increased $119,280. Taxes increased $201,305. The amounts charged to construction included new shops and yards at Depew, $552,405; new station at Syracuse, $.66,429; flour warehouse at Buffalo, $67,509.

The total number of employes at the close of the fiscal year was 26,867, and their compensation aggregated $16,713,433. In 1895 the total number of employes was 23,272 and their compensation $16,077,747.

A DUBIOUS RUMOR.

Southern Railway Company Said to Want the Seaboard Air Line.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The sale of the Seaboard Air Line system to the Southern Railway Company was talked of on the Stock Exchange to-day, and in quarters usually well informed it is believed that the former property may pass into the hands of the latter company. It is alleged that proposals to buy a controlling interest in the stock of the Seaboard Air Line have been recently made, and it is believed that the proposition is made in behalf of the Southern Railway Company, which is known to be anxious to secure control of the Seaboard, which is the only drawback to its ambition to make itself master of the Southeastern railroad situation.

President R. Curzon Hoffman has just returned from New-York, and this, taken in connection with the visit to the metropolis a short time ago of Mr. Hoffman and Vice President St. John, strengthens the belief that a deal is on with the Southern company.

It was also said that in the event a deal is not consummated the Seaboard Air Line, which is now lotted up at Atlanta, will build a line to New-Orleans. The name of the Seaboard does not appear in connection with the proposed line, but it is said that it will be operated as a part of the Seaboard system, or in close connection with it. The new line would be 160 miles shorter than any road now operated between those points.

President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, in a recent open letter on the Southern rate situation, stated that an opportunity had been offered his company to buy the control of the Seaboard Air Line, and had been ignored, for the reason that the Southern Railway Company did not want the property. The recent visit of President Hoffman and General Manager St. John to this city certainly had nothing to do with any negotiations to sell the Seaboard Air Line to the Southern.

The Erie Railroad's Rates.

J. F. Goddard, Garret A. Hobart, and E. F. Leonard, the arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association, have decided the Erie Railroad's appeal on the question of readjustment of passenger fares between New-York and Buffalo, as follows:

"That as to trains consuming eleven hours or more between New-York and Buffalo or Suspension Bridge, the differential fares heretofore in effect between those points, and shown in New-York Joint Tariff No. 34, effective April 15, 1896, should remain unchanged; that as to trains consuming less than eleven hours between New-York and Buffalo or Suspension Bridge via all routes except the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the differentials heretofore existing (as above referred to) be so reduced as to make the differentials via such trains and lines 75 cents between New-York and Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, and points basing thereon, and that these changes in differentials become effective Nov. 1, 1896."

The foregoing decision will become effective Nov. 1.

Judgment Under the Mile Book Law.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 2.—John E. Holmes of this city has secured a judgment against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for refusing to issue him one-thousand-mile books on demand at ticket offices, under the act of 1896. He applied at ten offices and was refused. He then brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover ten penalties. Justice Bradley appointed Willard H. Reed of this city to take testimony. The defense appeared, but did not file an answer to the complaint. Judgment was entered in the Steuben County Clerk's office for $537.96 for the first ten penalties, and $87.96 for other penalties by default.

A Receiver for B. B. Smalley's Road.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Justice McLennan ordered a receiver for the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad this afternoon. The attorneys are to consult as to who shall be appointed.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Road belongs to the Central Vermont system, and it connects Ogdensburg with Rouse's Point. It is 118 miles long. On the first of last June it was leased in perpetuity for the interest on its bonds. B. B. Smalley is the President of the corporation.

LESSER BROTHERS FAIL.

The Combination of Troubles Which Drove Them to the Wall.

Lesser Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing at 28 West Fourth Street, failed yesterday with liabilities estimated at $150,000. They confessed judgments for $20,205, on which Blumenstiel & Hirsch issued executions to the Sheriff, who took charge of the place of business. The judgments are in favor of Greeley, Frost & Cushman, $641, and William Islin & Co., $1,202, both for merchandise; Bernard Moses, $4,873; Emily A. Marcus, $9,517, and Tobias Lesser, as guardian of Henry, Imry, and Reuben Lesser, $3,912, the last three being for borrowed money. After the executions were issued Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court appointed Morris Moses receiver for the firm's property in a suit brought by Tobias and Israel Lesser against the third partner, Simon, for the dissolution of the firm.

The present firm was formed in January, 1886, the three partners having previously been in other firms. Tobias, the senior partner, has been in the clothing business thirty years. They built up a large business and were hard workers. One traveled for the Western trade and another for the Middle and Eastern States. The firm stood well in the trade and was reputed to have a capital of $150,000. The Spring purchases this year were promptly paid for, and the Fall orders were light compared with previous seasons.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that the failure was due to several causes. The firm had suffered heavy losses by the failure of other parties and was unable to sell its money to pay bills, as the banks curtailed discounts, and it was unable to sell its paper, which heretofore had a ready sale. Rumors had been in circulation affecting its credit, and creditors pressed for payment of obligations not yet due and insisted on payment by offering a big discount. These, together with the general depression in business and depreciation in the value of stock, had caused a ready failure. Lesser Brothers paid their bills up to the last moment and paid some yesterday. Blumenstiel & Hirsch estimate the liabilities at $150,000, of which $100,000 is for merchandise and $50,000 for borrowed money. They could not state the value of the assets. There is a large stock of goods, worth probably $85,000. Some of the accounts have been transferred to various creditors to whom the firm owed for borrowed money.

CURRENCY DEMANDS LARGE.

These Result, with Large Shipments, to Swell the Gold Stock.

Contrary to expectations, the demand from the West and South for currency continues to increase rather than diminish. The transfers of currency from the Sub-Treasury yesterday were much larger in the aggregate than they have been in any one day this year. The total amount sent out was $1,025,000, of which $250,000 went to Chicago, $475,000 to New-Orleans, and $300,000 to other points. New-Orleans thus far this season has drawn about $4,000,000 for the expenses of the cotton crop, and Chicago has received about $3,000,000 for the grain crop.

The deposits of gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $686,000, all of which was exchanged for greenbacks, and consequently added to the Treasury reserve. The New-York Life Insurance Company deposited $186,000, and a large amount was turned over by the Assay Office.

Several important consignments of gold are expected here between now and Monday noon. The steamship Augusta Victoria brings $1,500,000 for Lazard Frères, and La Bourgogne about $900,000 for the same firm. On the Campania is $200,000, consigned to the Produce Exchange Bank. Word was received from Boston yesterday that the Cunard steamer Servia was expected there to-day with $1,000,000 of gold for Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Silver continues its steady course eastward across the Atlantic. The steamship Etruria, which sails to-day, will take out the following shipments: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 140,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 135,000 ounces; J. W. Seligman & Co., 130,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forshay, 100,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces; Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces; Lewisohn Brothers, 23,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 20,000 ounces.

May Wear Only Political Buttons.

President Edward Russ of the Hoboken Board of Education has forbidden the pupils to wear any motto buttons except those of a political character. He said that McKinley and Hobart or Bryan and Sewall buttons were legitimate, but thought that some of the mottoes displayed were of questionable propriety. Political badges, he thought, would tend to develop patriotism, but that others could do no good and might work harm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on business pertaining to the plotting of shots for the construction of range tables.

—First Lieut. Edward A. Miller, Third Artillery, is transferred from Battery I to Battery M of that regiment, vice First Lieut. George O. Squire, who is transferred from Battery M to Battery I.

—Lieut. Millar, at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his battery.

—The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. William G. Fitzgerald, Seventh Cavalry.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. C. Colwell has been ordered to duty in the office of naval intelligence, and Ensign W. B. Brotherton has been detached from the lake cruiser Michigan and will take three months' leave of absence.

NEW CORPORATIONS

—The Manufacturers' Underwriting Agency of Brooklyn, for procuring and placing insurance risks; capital, $900. Directors—Henry B. Haigh, David R. Morse, and A. C. Shenstone of this city and Charles E. Keator, James T. Holle, and Daniel M. Somers of Brooklyn.

—The McGerald Publishing Company of Buffalo, to publish a weekly religious paper known as the Christian Uplook; capital $25,000. Directors—Samuel McGerald, Arthur G. McGerald, and John S. Carter of Buffalo and others.

—The Fleischhauer Electric Light and Power Company, to operate in this city; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Keenan, Jacob Fleischhauer, and Julius Fleischhauer, of this city.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2—(National Stock Yards.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady and strong; native steers, $2.40@$3.05; native cows, $1.25@$2.65; Texas steers, $2.90@$3.10; Texas cows, $1.50@$1.95. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 5@10c higher; light, $3.15@$3.30; mixed, $2.80@$3.15; heavy, $3@$8.30. Sheep—Receipts, 16,120 head; market steady; native sheep, $2.50; lambs, $4.50.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		
Sun rises	5:58	Sun sets	5:59
Moon rises	1:49		

HIGH WATER OCT. 3.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:57 A. M.	4:18 A. M.	6:07 A. M.
4:20 P. M.	4:42 P. M.	6:31 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) OCT. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Albano	Hamburg	Sept. 16
Albano	Havre	Sept. 19
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Muriel	St. Kitts	Sept. 26
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 29
Oevenum	Lisbon	Sept. 16
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 19
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 26
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 18
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 18
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

SUNDAY, OCT. 4.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Elysia	Gibraltar	Sept. 20
Gloamin	St. Lucia	Sept. 26
La Bourgogne	Havre	Sept. 26
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 1

MONDAY, OCT. 5.

El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 30
Georgian	London	Sept. 23
Peconic	Gibraltar	Sept. 20
Tauric	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Vigilancia	Havana	Oct. 1

TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

Friesland	Antwerp	Sept. 26
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 30
Massapequa	Swansea	Sept. 23
Mohawk	London	Sept. 24
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 29

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

Idaho	Hull	Sept. 24
Jersey City	Swansea	Sept. 23
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Oct. 1
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 3
Venezuela	La Guayra	Oct. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
El Dorado	Oct. 3	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Nacoochee	Oct. 3	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Wind'rd Is.	39 Broadway.
Leona	Oct. 3	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Alene	Oct. 3	Kingston	24 State St.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 3	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Buffalo	Oct. 3	Hull	22 State St.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sable	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	Oct. 3	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Galileo	Oct. 3	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Oct. 6	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
C. of Wash'g'n	Oct. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	Oct. 7	St'm'pt'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Oct. 8	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Jerseyie	Oct. 10	Jerseyie	24 State St.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Caribe	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 N. R.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	61 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Oct. 10	Jacmel	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 10	St'm'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rijndam	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Soeladam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	St'm'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr